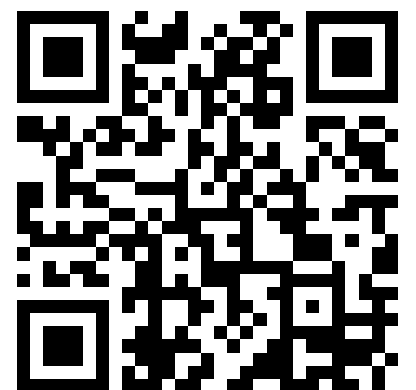
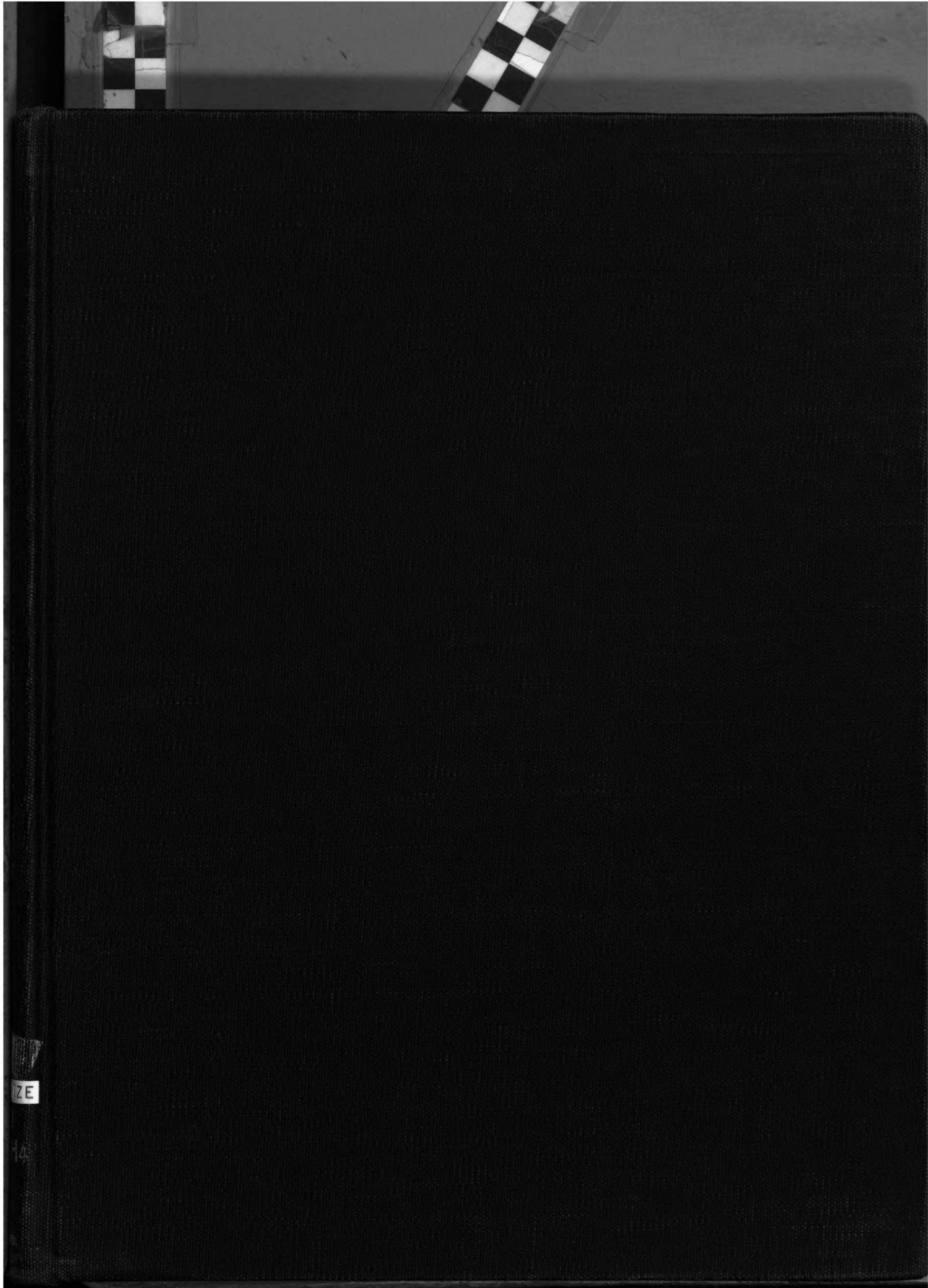

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HISTORY
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CASS COUNTY,
INDIANA.

BY THOMAS B. HELM.

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OUR INDIAN HISTORY.

BY THOMAS B. HELM.

IT has long been recognized as an accepted fact, by those whose opportunities have enabled them to form a just judgment in the premises, that the great Indian family which occupied this territory at the time when the white man first traversed these wilds round about, was that known as the Algonquin, embracing the kindred tribes who inhabited the greater part of the territory east of the Mississippi River. Of these tribes, the principal was the Miami, who, as early as 1650, exercised a general control over the particular territory in which we are personally interested.

Subsequently permissive, and in many instances aggressive, encroachments began to be made by other tribes of the same great family. Among those permitted, at different periods, to enter and occupy portions of the large extent of territory claimed by the Miami were branches of Pottawatomie, Shawanoe, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes. So far as appertains to our present purpose, the Miami were the occupants, chiefly, of the territory south of the Wabash River, while the Pottawatomies were the acknowledged owners and proprietors of the territory north of the Wabash. Along the borders, however, there was a somewhat promiscuous intermingling in the latter days of their control, of isolated elements of these two tribes and others nearly allied to them, especially along the borders of Eel River.

In a letter, written by B. F. Stickney, an Indian agent in the service of the United States, dated August 27, 1817, and addressed to Thomas L. McKinney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs the following statements occur:

"All the Miami and Eel River Miami are under my charge, about one thousand four hundred in number; and there are something more than two thousand Pottawatomies who come within my agency." "The Miami and Eel River Miami reside, principally, on the Wabash, Mississinewa and Eel Rivers, and the head of White River; the Pottawatomies on the Tippecanoe, Kankakee, Iroquois, Yellow River and St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, the Elkhart, Miami of the Lake, the St. Joseph emptying into it, and the St. Mary's River."

The first general treaty, perhaps, in which the several tribes of the Algonquin family in the original Northwestern Territory—embracing those named above—were participants, was that at Greenville, in the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River, on the 3d day of August, 1795. It was there that the various tribal interests were fully discussed, and the separate rights of each considered with reference to their past and future relations with the white people. Fifteen tribes and branches were represented in that council, the deliberations of which commenced on the 16th day of June and terminated on the 3d day of August, 1795, with the unanimous acceptance, by the several representatives present, of the several provisions of that important treaty in which they were respectively interested. It was during the continuance of this council that Little Turtle, a representative chief of the Miami, defined the traditional boundaries of their territory. Addressing Gen. Wayne, he said:

"I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miami, live, and also the Pottawatomies of St. Joseph, together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States, but I now take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers, time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. . . . It is well known by all my brothers present, that my forefathers kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head waters of the Scioto; from thence, to its mouth; from thence, down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; and from thence, to Chicago, on Lake Michigan."

One of the provisions of the treaty, which materially affected the interests of this locality, was that which allowed "to the people of the United States a free passage by land and water, as one and the other shall be found convenient, through their country . . . from Fort Wayne, along the portage aforesaid, which leads to the Wabash, and thence down the Wabash to the Ohio." Allowing, also, to the people of the United States the free use of the harbors and mouths of rivers along the lakes adjoining Indian lands, for sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes when necessary for their safety.

By a subsequent treaty, to which the Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas, Shawanoes, Miami, Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies were parties, on the 8th day of September, 1815, the provisions of the treaty of Greenville, above referred to, and all other treaties to which the several tribes were parties, respectively, were agreed to anew, and again ratified and confirmed.

While the provisions of those several treaties only affected the interests of this locality generally, their relevancy is pertinent to the means whereby

we acquired the rights and privileges we now enjoy. The rights which have been thus ceded to the United States were, at a period antecedent to the dates of these treaties, held in common by the various tribes who voluntarily, by their joint act, transferred those rights to their white brethren.

THE MIAMI.

It has been correctly said that the Miami were of the Algonquin family, whose dominions extended from the most eastern extremity of New England westward to the waters of the Mississippi, embracing the territory north from the Gulf of Mexico to the land of the Esquimaux. Everywhere throughout this vast expanse, branches of their primitive family were to be found, tracing their lineage back to the parent stock. But, while it is true that they were descendants in direct line "of those who greeted the colonists of Raleigh at Roanoke, of those who welcomed the Pilgrims at Plymouth," they only sustain that relation in common with numerous other kindred tribes, and are only entitled to special consideration because of their enjoyment, by inheritance, of more of the elements in affinity with the parent stem than their less consanguineous neighbors, being, also, more powerful in competition with them. Bancroft says, too: "The Miami were more stable, and their own traditions preserve the memory of their ancient limits," illustrated by the regular tracing of Little Turtle, at the treaty of Greenville, elsewhere noted. The same reputable historian says further: "The forests beyond Detroit were at first found unoccupied, or, it may be, roamed over by bands too feeble to attract a trader or win a missionary; the Ottawas, Algonquin fugitives from the basin of the magnificent river whose name commemorates them, fled to the Bay of Saginaw and took possession of the whole north of the peninsula as of a derelict country; yet the Miami occupied its southern moiety, and their principal mission was founded by Allouez, on the banks of the St. Joseph, in the limits of the present State of Michigan."

In 1670, the Miami were the most powerful confederacy in the West, when, it is said, an army of five thousand men could be called into the field. It is also stated that, "in the early part of the eighteenth century, the Pottawatomies had crowded the Miami from their dwellings, at Chicago. The intruders came from the islands near the entrance of Green Bay, and were a branch of the great nation of the Chippewas. That nation, or, as some write, the Ojibwas, * * * held the country from the mouth of Green Bay to the head waters of Lake Superior, and were early visited by the French at Sault St. Mary and Chegoimegon."

Notwithstanding the fact that they met with occasional reverses, they continued to be a leading and influential tribe, leaving the impress of their name on many of our Western rivers.

Again, speaking of the Miami, it is said they possessed a quiet, persevering, but determined nature. To illustrate: "If the death of a brother was to be avenged, they proceeded quietly about the work. Patience, at such a time, was called actively into play; and, if needs be, months might roll away before a blow was struck." While this is generally true of most Indian tribes, it was especially true of the Miami. A case in point is remembered by many of the earlier residents of Cass County. Many years before, from some cause, whether imaginary or real, an offense was committed by one Thorntown Miami against another, which was kept in remembrance until the favored opportunity presented itself. On the occasion referred to—the event having transpired on the evening of February 24, 1835—No-ka-me-na, better known as Capt. Flower, a principal chief of the Miami, was stealthily murdered by a drunken Indian called "Lame Man," on the south side of the Wabash, opposite Logansport. It seems that Lame Man had long and silently nursed his wrath, and only waited the arrival of the opportune moment. During the day and early evening preceding, he had been lying around one of the trading houses, considerably intoxicated, watching his victim. Later in the evening, he disappeared, and was not again heard or noticed until, on the following morning, it was announced that Capt. Flower had been killed the night previous, to compensate for an old grudge. An editorial notice in the *Telegraph* of February 28, 1835, thus referred to him: "Capt. Flower was one of the finest looking Indians belonging to the Miami nation, and his death is regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintances." This was but one notable instance of the many that took place in this locality, exemplifying a peculiarity of the Miami nation as strikingly characteristic, perhaps, as any belonging to other nations.

The great treaty entered into by the Miami and the Commissioners on the part of the United States, under the provisions of which the first important cession of territory in this part of Indiana was made, was concluded

on the 6th of October, 1818, at St. Mary's, Ohio. The boundaries of the territory embraced in this cession were substantially the following: "Commencing near the town of La Gro, on the Wabash, where the Salamonie unites with the Wabash River; running thence through Wabash and Grant Counties into Madison County, its southeast corner was about four miles southeast of Independence, at the center of Section 17; thence running south of west, with the general course of the Wabash River, across Tipton County, close to the town of Tipton, just north thereof, to where it intersects a line running north and south from Logansport, which is the western boundary of Howard County, one mile west of Range line No. 1, east; thence north to Logansport; thence up the Wabash to the mouth of the Salamonie, the place of beginning. There was contained within these boundaries 930,000 acres. The greater part of this reservation remained in the hands of the Indians until November, 1840, when it was relinquished, being the last of their claims in Indiana."

By the treaty of October 23, 1826, held at Paradise Springs, known as the old "Treaty Grounds," the chiefs and warriors of the Miamis, in council with Lewis Cass, James B. Ray and John Tipton, Commissioners representing the United States, ceded to the latter power "all their claim to lands in the State of Indiana, north and west of the Wabash and Miami Rivers, and of the cession made by the said tribe to the United States, by the treaty concluded at St. Mary's, October 6, 1818." By further provision of the same treaty, the State of Indiana was authorized to lay out a canal or road through any of the reservations, and for the use of a canal, six chains along the same were appropriated.

In payment for this, they received \$31,040.53 in goods, \$31,040.53 in cash. The following year, 1827, they received \$61,259.47 in addition; of which \$35,000 was annuities, and in 1828, \$30,000. After that date, they were to receive a permanent annuity of \$25,000.

Again, in 1834, the Government purchased of them 177,000 acres, including the strip seven miles wide, off the west side of the reserve, in what is now Cass, Howard and Clinton Counties, which was transferred to the State of Indiana, to be used for the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe River. A strip five miles wide, along the Wabash, had been previously appropriated to the construction of the canal to the mouth of the Tippecanoe. The consideration paid for this was \$335,680.

By treaty of November 6, 1838, they made a further cession to the United States of certain lands reserved by former treaties. Finally, on the 28th of November, 1840, they relinquished their right to all the remaining lands in Indiana, except certain specific reservations, for which they received the sum of \$550,000, and agreed to vacate these lands within five years. They did not move, however, until 1847.

POTTAWATOMIES.

This tribe is also of the Algonquin family, being a branch of the great Chippewa or, as some write, Ojibway, nation, which, at the time of our first account of them, about the middle of the seventeenth century, occupied and held the country from the mouth of Green Bay to the head waters of Lake Superior. This nation was visited at an early date by the French at Sault St. Mary and Chegoimegon.

At a later day, they appear to have migrated southward, formidable bands of them having gained a footing on the territory of the Miamis near the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, partly by permission and partly by force. Since that time, they have been recognized as occupying the territory to the southward of Lake Michigan, on the Tippecanoe River, thence to the borders of the Wabash on the north.

Considering the etymology of their language, there seems to be a marked significance attaching to their name. Pottawatomie is a compound of the word *Put-ta-wa*, signifying a blowing out or expansion of the cheeks, as in the act of blowing a fire, and *me*, a nation, the name, therefore, being interpreted, means a nation of fire blowers. It has been stated, on apparently good authority, that the application of their name is derived from the facility with which they kindled and set to burning the ancient council fires of their forefathers.

On the 18th of July, 1815, the Pottawatomies, desiring to enter into relations of friendship with the United States and place themselves in a proper position before the world, concluded a treaty, the first separate one made by them, the chief element of which is set forth in Section 2, in the following words:

"There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the people of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Pottawatomie Tribe or Nation."

By the provisions of a treaty, made and concluded at St. Mary's, on the 2d day of October, 1818, they ceded to the United States all the country comprehended within the following limits: "Beginning at the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, and running up the same to a point twenty-five miles in a direct line from the Wabash River; thence, on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash River as practicable, to a point on the Vermilion River, twenty-five miles from the Wabash River; thence down the Vermilion River to its mouth, and thence up the Wabash River to the place of beginning. The Pottawatomies also cede to the United States all their claim to the country south of the Wabash River."

The treaty of most importance to the people of this locality, made by this tribe with the United States, was at Paradise Springs, near the mouth of the Mississinewa, upon the Wabash, on the 16th day of October, 1826, by the provisions of which the United States acquired the right to all the land within the following limits: "Beginning on the Tippecanoe River, where the northern boundary of the tract ceded by the Pottawatomies to the United States, by the Treaty of St. Mary's, in the year 1818, intersects the same, thence, in a direct line, to a point on Eel River, half way between the mouth

of the said river and Pierish's village; thence up Eel River to Seek's village, near the head thereof; thence, in a direct line, to the mouth of a creek emptying into the St. Joseph's of the Miami, near Metea's village; thence, up the St. Joseph's, to the boundary line between the States of Indiana and Ohio; thence, south to the Miami; thence, up the same, to the reservation at Fort Wayne; thence, with the lines of the said reservation, to the boundary established by the treaty with the Miamis in 1818; thence, with the said line, to the Wabash River; thence, with the same river, to the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, and thence, with the said Tippecanoe River, to the place of beginning. And the said tribe also cede to the United States all their right to land within the following limits: Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan, ten miles due north of the southern extreme thereof, running thence due east to the land ceded by the Indians to the United States, by the Treaty of Chicago; thence south, with the boundary thereof, ten miles; thence west, to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; thence, with the shore thereof, to the place of beginning."

By a further provision of the same treaty, for the purpose of building the Michigan road, they made an additional cession "of a strip of land, commencing at Lake Michigan, and running thence to the Wabash River, one hundred feet wide, for a road, and, also, one section of good land contiguous to the said road for each mile of the same, and also for each mile of a road from the termination thereof, through Indianapolis to the Ohio River, for the purpose of making a road," connecting those extreme and intermediate points.

In addition to the treaties already referred to, the Pottawatomies concluded nineteen other treaties with the United States, ceding certain reserved interests, from time to time withheld, until, by the provisions of the final treaty concluded by them on the 11th of February, 1837, with John T. Douglass, a Commissioner on the part of the United States, at the City of Washington, they ceded all their remaining interest in the lands in the State of Indiana, and agreed to remove to a country provided for them by the President of the United States, southwest of the Missouri River, within two years from the ratification of said treaty. The treaty was ratified at the end of one week from its consummation, and they were removed westward in the Fall of 1838 and 1839 following.

A LOST BOY. ✓

A short time subsequent to the conclusion of this last treaty, on the 24th day of March, 1837, Joseph, a son of Thomas Black, then residing on the northeast quarter of Section 27 north, Range 3 east, in this county—at that time about two years old—was amusing himself in the yard near his father's cabin, when last seen by his mother. Missing her child soon after, the mother, terror stricken at not finding him, gave the alarm to the neighbors residing near by, who immediately made search for the lost little one. As the cry, "Lost child," spread abroad, the people from far and near turned out to aid in the search, which was continued for days and weeks without finding him or ascertaining his fate—he was lost, perhaps irretrievably. The received opinion was that he had been taken by a small band of Pottawatomies, who were passing that way, en route for the Pottawatomie mills, adjacent to the treaty ground on the Tippecanoe River. Whether this theory is true or not, it bears the marks of plausibility, since it is known that such Indians had been seen in that locality, and that not long after they were removed westward beyond the Missouri River. Some circumstances that have transpired since seem to give color to the idea of its general correctness, versions to that effect having been given by persons cognizant of a transaction of this kind, but bound to secrecy, under a severe penalty, if divulged in the lifetime of the perpetrators.

Some twelve years ago, an incident occurred, which, if reliable, not only corroborates the conjectures alluded to, but relieves the transaction of much of its mystery. About the 1st of April, 1866, a young man, having the appearance and manner of an Indian, made his appearance at Peru, where, it is said, he was recognized. At any rate, he sought the residence of Mr. Black, apparently for the purposes of inquiry. He had not been long there when he asked to see the family Bible, and turning to the registry of births, he gazed silently on the written page, and tears came into his eyes as he read there the record of the lost child's birth, for the age corresponded with his own as he remembered it. Without saying a word, he closed the book and went back from the fire place, and seating himself on a bed, began to chant a most mournful dirge, such as might be expected from one suddenly recalling the memories of years gone by, and encountering therein the traditions of his own career. The recital was in a language to the family unknown, but the incident, with its surroundings, and the striking resemblance in his features to a brother of the lost child of thirty years before, induced a sensation of belief that this stranger was none other than the long lost son of that stricken family.

In relating the circumstances of his capture, he said he remembered crossing a stream of water corresponding with that of Eel River, shortly after the Indians had taken him, and that he was in great fear of falling in. The next night afterward, they kept him in an old hollow tree, and brought milk for him to drink. When the Indians got ready, they left, taking him with them to Canada, then to New York, where he remained a year or more; afterward he was taken west with the Pottawatomies, who were removed beyond the Missouri about that time. From thence he was taken to the city of Mexico, and there educated by an Indian missionary, and subsequently became a medicine man in high repute among his Indian friends.

He remained here for more than a year, spending a portion of his time in the family of Mr. Black, who had little doubt, as he informed the writer of this at the time, of the identity of this person as his lost son, from his near resemblance to his other children, and from other circumstances not now remembered. The Indian name by which he was recognized was Mik-ah-wah, which is said to mean Black, the family name to which he belonged.

HOW A TREATY WAS MADE.

The following incident, related by one of the parties connected with it, well illustrates the method by which many of the Indian treaties of the last half century have been and are made. Says our informant, speaking of the treaty with the Pottawatomies, made October 26, 1832, on the banks of the Tippecanoe River, near Rochester, Indiana: "The Commissioners, Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis and Marks Crume, on the one hand, and the various Indian chiefs and principal men of the tribe represented, on the other, had been several days consulting, planning and proposing, endeavoring thus to arrive at some definite plan of operations that would be mutually satisfactory and conclusive, but up to the time referred to wholly unsuccessful. To work up an agreement with the Indians to treat upon terms satisfactory to all the parties thereto was the thing most desired.

There were a large number of influential chiefs present, among whom were Wah she-o-nas, Wah-ban-she, Aub-bee-naub-bee and others, with Capt. Bourie. The Indians generally were not satisfied with the outlook, and hence were unwilling to enter into the proposed negotiations with the interest necessary to insure an early agreement. It seems there was personal ill-feeling between many of the Indians and Mr. Barron, the interpreter, which had a tendency to delay proceedings. As a consequence, these malcontents refused to listen to any proposition made by the Commissioners through his interpretations.

The delay was growing tedious, and the success of the negotiations exceedingly doubtful. Finally it was determined that Mr. Barron should act as the interpreter. The speech on behalf of the Commissioners that day was to be made by Gov. Jennings, who, as was his wont, had imbibed quite freely of "fire water," and was therefore very wordy. He commenced by saying: "I am most happy to meet you, my red brothers, under this clear blue sky so auspiciously expanded above us, beside the crystal waters of your own beautiful Tippecanoe on this green sward beneath our feet. In the midst of these cheerful surroundings, with nature's imagery nodding assent to the purposes of our mission, I feel but too happy in the consciousness that the prospect is most propitious, in that our anticipation of a speedy conclusion of our labors will be shortly realized." Having uttered two or three sentences of his wordy introductory, Mr. Barron was proceeding to interpret it, but failed to develop any point or fitness in the discourse.

At this point, dissatisfaction began to manifest itself, and Wah-she-o-nas interposed, saying that he did not want to hear that kind of talk; it was not what he wanted to hear; it was nothing. Mr. Barron was compelled to desist, and the conference at that time closed peremptorily, the chiefs scattering in all directions with manifestations of great dissatisfaction and a determination to break up the conference. The guards, however, soon checked the progress of these hot-heads, and brought them again into camp.

Everything was confusion, and all prospects of further negotiations seemed to be at an end. The sequel, however, showed otherwise. Under an order that intoxicating liquors should not be allowed upon the grounds, some fine wines and brandies brought by "Jack Douglass" had been confiscated, and for safety had been stored away in the agent's department of the Council House. To the door of this room there was no fastening except the heavy "wooden latch and catch" on the inside, common in those days.

One day, Capt. Bourie came into the room, and said to the Agent that he had a great secret to tell him, and, wishing to have the door fastened, asked whether it could be locked. He was told that to pull in the "latch string" was all the locking necessary. This being done, Aub-bee-naub-bee, who came in with Capt. Bourie, said to the Agent, that, before he could communicate his secret, the latter must pour out three glasses of wine, one for each of them, before he would tell it. The request was complied with, and then Aub-bee-naub-bee stated that he would bring about an agreement to go into the treaty within an hour. This seemed incredible; but he went out, and in a short time the chiefs and head men were seen seated all around the council fire. Soon, Aub-bee-naub-bee rose to speak. Before he had spoken many words, Wah-ban-she, a big chief, and considerably fractious, com-

manded him to stop his talk and sit down; that they did not want to hear him. Not daunted at this, Aub-bee-naub-bee deliberately stopped, but only for an instant. Straightening himself up to his full height his commanding figure exhibiting a firmness of purpose not to be trifled with. Displaying conspicuously two long knives in his belt, on the left side, and bringing the two horse pistols on his right side to the front, he took one of the knives, with a blade some fifteen inches long, in his left hand. Thus, bristling with arms, his eye flashing fire, and his features rigid from the coolness of his determination, he turned around, defiantly, facing Wah-ban-she, Wah-she-o-nas and the other fractious spirits, and, in language not to be misunderstood, thus addressed them: "Now show me the Indian that will tell me to sit down, until I get through." That was enough. Quailing under his fierce gaze, they said not a word, nor again attempted to interfere. Having spoken a few minutes, explaining in detail the plan and purpose of the proposed treaty, he closed. In a little while, all the provisions contemplated were agreed upon, and all the extensive domain around Chicago, down to the borders of the Tippecanoe River—as designated in the treaty of that date—were sold and transferred to the United States, and the treaty satisfactorily concluded.

BOILING A BABY. ✓

In October, 1831, the late Gen. N. D. Grover, at that time Indian Agent, located at Logansport, in company with a young man from Baltimore—an Agent of the Government, in charge of a large amount of money—were en route for Chicago with a supply of change for the disbursing department of the Northwestern Agency at that point. The route lay along the Indian trace, the only line of travel between those points. When about half way to Chicago, night was likely to overtake them before they could reach any regular stopping place for travelers.

Early in the evening, they reached the wigwam of an old Indian chief, well known to the General to be highly honorable and trustworthy. According to custom, they applied for accommodations for the night. Permission was readily granted, and the squaws set about preparing the evening meal for the guests.

During the progress of the cooking, the young man was seen to watch the operations with intense interest, though little attention was paid to it, supposing it was mere curiosity. He grew fidgety and pale, indicative of acute suffering. Though very hungry, he seemed afraid to touch a morsel that was cooked, and dished out in wooden bowls. Finally, the General, seeing the young man's pallor and indisposition to eat, knowing he was hungry, asked him the cause of his sudden illness. Having, in the meantime, also noticed that the youth had been eyeing, with fearful interest, the process of boiling something in a kettle near by, the General became somewhat alarmed as to his condition, lest some terrible malady had suddenly overtaken him. The young man answered his question by pointing to the kettle he had been watching so intently. Seeing something resembling a baby's hand thrown above the service by the boiling water every few moments, he whispered, almost breathlessly, with fear unmistakably impressed on his countenance, "Cannibals! Cannibals! they are boiling a negro baby, and are going to eat it, and give to us to eat! Why, they are heathens, and eat one another; and we, too, will be murdered and eaten!" He continued to grow still more excited as the boiling went on, and stoutly insisted on leaving at once, before they were murdered.

The General, observing his continued trepidation and discomfort, explained to him that what he saw in the kettle was only a skinned raccoon, that animal being often cooked and eaten by white people. This quieted him somewhat, but there was still a tremor about him that destroyed his appetite. The squaws soon discovered the cause of the young man's conduct, and manifested a good deal of merriment. Pointing to the kettle and then to their own hands, they would exclaim: "Muck-she-as-pin!" (black raccoon), seemingly much delighted with the young man's cause of fear—eating a 'coon, supposing it to be a baby.

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

BY THOMAS B. HELM.

RECURRENCES to the past, with the recollections and associations which make it pass in lifelike review before our mental vision, will continue to be, as of yore, a source of interested satisfaction, especially when they connect themselves with incidents reflected back from our own experiences. These reminders vanish with the life of the participants, when no landmarks remain to us save the pictures faintly delineated on the tablets of memory, the impressions of which are only retracings from the modelings of others. To preserve these from oblivion, before they have lost their distinguishable originality, is the love-labor of the faithful historian. History fails in her mission when she fails to preserve the life features of the subjects committed to her keeping.

Local history, more than any other, commands the most interested attention, for the obvious reason that it records our own, with the experiences of others who, in times past, traveled life's rugged pathway, as our companions, acquaintances or friends. The recital of incidents which connect the past with the present, causing us to live over again the happenings of other days, never fails to bring in its train a thrill of interested satisfaction, the lack of which makes the details of general history so dry and lifeless. With these thoughts, then, as an epitome of what is aimed to be done; we enter upon our labor of love.

By ordinance of the Legislative Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, dated the 20th of December, 1783, the "territory northwest of the river Ohio," better known as the Northwestern Territory, included "within the limits of the Virginia charter," was ceded to, and by a deed signed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, Delegates from the State of Virginia, on the 1st day of March, 1784, transferred to the United States. The territory thus acquired, comprising within its boundaries the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was, by a further ordinance of Congress, dated July 13, 1787, ratified and consented to by the Commonwealth of Virginia, December 30, 1788, authorized to be divided into States not more than five nor less than three in number, to have a republican constitution, and be admitted into the Confederacy "on equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever."

Accordingly, on the 11th day of December, 1816, pursuant to the foregoing provisions, a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress for the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State, was passed and received the approval of James Madison, President of the United States. Indiana having thus complied with the provisions of an act to enable her to form a Constitution and State government, passed April 19, 1816, was admitted into and took her position among the States of our national union.

After the cession by Virginia of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, a treaty was made and concluded at St. Mary's, Ohio, between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians October 6, 1818, conferring, in addition to the cession of other territory lying north and west of the Wabash River, certain general rights upon the people to pass over and through territory not yet ceded. By this treaty, the land in what is now Cass County—lying on the west of the line, commencing at the common corner of Sections 18 and 14, 23 and 24, in Township 26 north, Range 1 east, and extending due north along the old Indian boundary—was acquired. The boundaries were surveyed by William Harris, Deputy United States Surveyor, in the latter part of the year 1819, and the subdivision lines by Henry Bryan, also a Deputy United States Surveyor, in 1821. In due time, these lands became subject to purchase at the Crawfordsville Land Office.

By a subsequent treaty with the Pottawatomies, on the 16th of October, 1826, that part north of the Wabash River was acquired, except those private grants or reservations made by certain provisions of the treaty to specific individuals. Other rights were acquired by treaty with the Miamis, on the 23d of October following. Through the agency of these and other treaties since made, the entire territory of Cass was brought within the domain of civilization, furnishing homes for the hardy pioneers who have since settled within our borders.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved December 18, 1828, and the act amendatory thereof, approved January 19, 1829, Cass County, on the 13th day of April, 1829, assumed the prerogatives of a separate jurisdiction. The officers for the new county, elected on that day, were the following: John B. Duret, Clerk and Recorder; Hiram Todd and John Smith, Associate Judges; Job B. Eldridge, Peter Johnson and John McGregor, Justices of the Peace; and Chauncey Carter, James Smith and Moses Thorpe, County Commissioners, the latter, in their order, to serve three, two and one year respectively.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Prior to the treaties of October 16 and 23, 1826, with the Pottawatomies and Miamis, no permanent settlement had been made on any portion of the territory of Cass County affected by the provisions of them. A settlement, however, had been made about the middle of August preceding, by Alexander Chamberlain, then recently from Fort Harrison Prairie, on the fractional east half of the east half of Section 35, Township 27 north, Range 1 east, on the south bank of the Wabash, immediately opposite the mouth of Eel River. On that tract he built a cabin, which, when occasion required, was metamorphosed into a "tavern," notwithstanding its small proportions. The following Spring, "hotel" prospects looming up rapidly, he built a double cabin of hewed logs, and two stories high, when he commenced "tavern keeping" in earnest. He purchased the tract on which these primitive buildings were situated, on the 25th of May, 1825. He had previously, on the 23d of December, 1824, purchased the west half of the fractional east half of the same section, upon which, after the sale of the first tract to Gen. Tipton, he erected another double cabin, an exact counterpart of the first, and there "kept tavern," also. Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, was the first permanent settler in Cass County, though not the first to put up a building. In the Fall of 1824, Edward McCartney built a small "trading house" on the north bank of the Wabash, in front of the residence now occupied by Frederick Seybold, Esq. This building, however, was not designed for a domicile, and never used as such, except temporarily by Joseph Barron, Sr., while his residence, a little farther up the river, was being prepared for occupancy, in 1827. Next to Mr. Chamberlain came William Newman, who, having entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 33, and, a little below Mr. Chamberlain, on the 10th of December, 1825, put up a cabin thereon in the Winter of 1826-7, and moved into it with his family.

About the same time, Mr. James Burch settled a little lower down the river, on the same section, and built a cabin on the site now occupied by Benjamin Simons. Mr. Burch remained there but a short time, selling out his interest to Christian Simons, father of Benjamin, who settled there in the Spring of 1828.

On the 27th day of March, 1827, Maj. Daniel Bell pitched his tent and commenced the erection of the first cabin between the rivers, inside the present limits of Logansport. This cabin was situated near the line of the canal, a little to the east of Berkley street. Shortly afterward, Hugh B. McKeen built a trading house on the bank of the Wabash, the site of which is the south end of McKeen street, near the intersection of Canal.

During the Summer of the same year, Joseph Barron, Sr., settled, with his family, on the north side of the Wabash, just below the mouth of Eel River. These constituted the first settlers of the territory now occupied by Cass County.

PIONEER LIFE

In all time has been characterized by incidents peculiar either to the locality or the make-up of the pioneers themselves. Western pioneer life has been subjected to conditions common to the experience of all. The primary element in the composition of those who have battled successfully with the privations and hardships incident to settlements in the wilderness, without companions, save their "household gods," the inhabitants of the forest in human and animal form, away from the echoes of civilization, depending for protection and the means of subsistence upon his own good right arm, inured to toil, was "pluck," backed by a deliberate purpose to succeed. Thus endowed, the pioneer, having first determined the spot where his home shall be, makes an "opening" in the woods, and then builds his cabin after the prescribed model. Descriptively, it was composed of round logs, "chunked" and daubed, with a door cut out on one side large enough to permit ingress and egress, with a small section cut from an upper and a lower of two adjacent logs for a window, on another. Several logs were entirely cut away for the fire place. Connected with this "hole" on the outside was a chimney, the base of which was of heavy puncheons, surmounted by numerous "rounds" of small split sticks embedded in "cat and clay;" the "back wall and jams" being composed of dirt, pounded and pressed, and the hearth of the same material, moistened to the consistency of thick mud. The door and floor were made of puncheons, hewn to make them even and match. The cabin was covered with clapboards, held down by "weight poles," kept apart by the refuse of clapboard timber.

The furniture was alike unique and peculiar. Blocks of wood or benches, instead of chairs, the table being generally "the old family chest." The

bedsteads were made of two poles, one end of each occupying a common post, the other occupying holes in the adjacent walls, in the corner of the room, clapboards serving the purpose of bed cords.

The cabin being completed and furnished, clearing a "patch" was the next thing in order; then scratching the ground among stumps and trees, and planting his first crop of corn. Before this first crop matured, supplies were necessarily drawn from other available sources. For the first settlers of this county, the chief sources of supply were the Deer Creek and Wabash settlements, and the usual means of transport were furnished by pirogues "poled" up the Wabash, or by ox wagons, bringing a quantity sufficient for present demands.

After the first crop was harvested, there was generally a sufficiency for home consumption stored away and husbanded with scrupulous care. The deficiencies were procured from older settlements. The forests generally supplied the "meat tub," from their store of wild animals, game, etc., in quantity and quality according to the demands.

As settlers increased in number, a common cause was made in meeting the wants of each other, helping for help again. The idea of helping another for a pecuniary consideration never obtruded itself in those pioneer days. No greater insult could have been offered then than a hint that money was to pay for a neighbor's help.

If a cabin was to be raised, all the occasion demanded of the neighbors, far and near, was a knowledge of the time and place; distance was nothing, and other less pressing engagements had to succumb to the needed assistance required by neighbor A. This fact was fully verified in the case of Alexander Chamberlain, the first permanent white settler of this county, in 1826. Then there were no neighbors or assistants nearer than the "Deer Creek settlements," twenty miles below. When it was known that "neighbor Chamberlain, at the mouth of Eel River," was to have "a raising," the Robinsons, Baums, Ewings and others turned out a full band of "log cabin builders," and the first house was thus completed on short notice. So with others, in those days of "mutual aid associations."

EARLY MARRIAGES, ETC.

The first marriage celebrated in this county was on the 1st day of January, 1829, at the cabin of Major Bell. The wedding was a double one, and the parties to it were Charles Polke and Lovisa R. Smith, of the one pair, and William Scott and Otilia Lockhart of the other. Rev. James Crawford, of the Presbyterian Church, at Delphi, performed the joint ceremony, in the presence of the mutual friends of the parties assembled for the occasion, the license having been procured at Delphi, in Carroll County, under whose jurisdiction the territory of Cass County then was.

After the organization of the county, in April following, the authority to solemnize marriages was acquired by application at the office of the Clerk of the Cass Circuit Court, the parties being residents here. The parties who, contemplating marriage, procured the authority here were Alexander Wilson, son of Gen. Walter Wilson, and Miss Matilda Thorpe, daughter of Moses Thorpe, at that time one of the County Commissioners. This marriage was celebrated on the 28th day of May, 1829, Associate Judge Hiram Todd performing the ceremony.

The next marriage under the new jurisdiction was between Thomas M. Berry and Hannah Binney, and solemnized by John Scott, as the record discloses, on the 7th day of June, 1829.

On the 4th day of July, 1829, the third license, in course, was issued by the Clerk to Andrew Waquire and Almida McMillen. This twain was made one flesh on the evening of the 5th, Job B. Eldridge, one of the three first Justices of the Peace of the County, officiating. This was Job's first effort in that line, and, to guard against possible failure at the critical moment, he conned over in his mind an appropriate ritual and committed it to writing, then to memory. Upon the evening in question, he approached the scene of the marriage feast, the cabin being already filled with the invited guests. Before entering, he thought it advisable to refresh his memory. Having satisfied himself that all was right with his newly composed marriage service, he entered the room, the guests seated all round in a circle, the bride and groom occupying the center, ready for the ceremony and awaiting his coming. At once he was ushered into the midst of the charmed circle and desired to proceed. He arose to do so, but his mind was vacant. He had forgotten his piece—in open sea without a compass. Escape through the crowd he could not, and to sink through the puncheon floor was impossible. In his emergency, every form of ceremony within the range of his observation passed through his mind with the velocity of lightning, leaving only blank darkness behind. Time was passing, and the delay was becoming burdensome. Job knew no such word as fail. So, finally recovering himself without exciting suspicion, a brilliant idea struck him and he embraced his opportunity. Addressing the parties, he proceeded: "You have joined hands. That is an emblem of fidelity. I expect you have talked the matter over before. Then, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, I pronounce you man and wife." The agony was over, and Job was the lion of the occasion. These parties were never divorced.

The fourth pair were Murray C. Woodworth and Abigail Branson. They were married on the 11th of July, 1829, by John McGregor, Justice of the Peace. The fifth, John B. Duret (Clerk) and Miss Elizabeth B. Bell, daughter of Major Daniel Bell, who were married on the 23d of September, by John Smith, one of the Associate Judges. The sixth and last during the first year of the county's existence, were William G. Van Doren and Margaret Tolbert, who were married on the 20th of December, 1829, by Judge Smith.

THE FIRST BORN.

The first white person born in Cass County was Sarah, daughter of John, better known as "Jack," Smith, on the 15th day of February, 1828. The family were then living in part of Major Bell's cabin. Gillis J.

McBean, son of Gillis McBean, County Agent, was born on the 30th day of December, 1829, and was the first white child born within the limits of the "Old Town Plat" of Logansport.

FIRST DEATHS AND BURIALS.

Logansport and its immediate vicinity having been the portion of the county first settled, it was also the portion likely to be the locality where the first births and deaths should occur. We have seen that the first born was here. It is also true that the first death, of which we have any account, was here also. This first was a child of Jack Smith, which died in the Summer of 1828. The exact place of its burial is not now known. The next was a man who died at Chamberlain's Tavern, south of the Wabash, some time after, in the Fall of the same year. His was the first burial in the "Old Cemetery."

James Foster, a resident of this jurisdiction, died at Miamisport, on the night of December 23, 1828, and was third in order. He was buried on the 25th, by Tipton Lodge, his death and burial being the first in the history of that Lodge. On the night after the burial of Mr. Foster, Robert Hars, also a member of Tipton Lodge, died, and was buried with Masonic honors on the 27th, the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. As the county increased in population, the ratio of mortality increased also, and further note of individual deaths need not be made in this connection.

GINSENG FACTORY.

For some years anterior to 1830, the digging, collecting and refining the root of the ginseng plant had been the means of an extensive trade along the Upper Wabash bottoms. At that date, James Blake, afterward of Indianapolis, having had a manufactory of this article on the farm of Gen. Milroy, in Carroll County, removed his works to this county. The business was very lucrative, and, except the Indian trade, yielded the largest revenue of any other calling, and was the means of saving a homestead to many a poor settler.

OLD TOWN.

Ke-ne-pa-com-a-quas, or Old Town, was the name of an Indian village on the north bank of Eel River, covered by the reservation to Mau-chin-e-queas, in the treaty of October 16, 1826, with the Pottawatomies. A century or more ago, it was known as a point of considerable importance, being a kind of branch headquarters for the Indians of the Upper Wabash, where the plans for numerous predatory expeditions against the white settlers along the Virginia and Kentucky frontiers were concocted. Such was the state of public feeling in reference to the source of these depredations, that President Washington, in 1789, directed an inquiry concerning the intentions of the several tribes along the Wabash. The inquiries being unsuccessful, an expedition against this and other Indian towns of the vicinity was fitted out, under his direction. Accordingly, on the 1st of August, 1791, Brig. Gen. Wilkinson left Fort Washington (Cincinnati) with about 525 men, directing his march toward this village. On the 7th, at a quarter of 5 o'clock, only six days from Fort Washington, he struck the Wabash at the very point where he had aimed, less than two miles above the mouth of Eel River. His attack upon the town was decisive and of short duration, meeting with little or no resistance. The destruction of this town, near a century since, entitles our narration of it to a place in the history of Cass County.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first impulse of the people upon whom devolved the responsibility of giving form to society in primitive Cass County, was to inaugurate a system of education which should in the future insure a safe foundation for permanent prosperity. Within a few months after the settlement at the "Mouth of Eel," Gen. John Tipton and other leading spirits set themselves about organizing an educational association, which, being perfected in a few days after the inception of the idea, received the significant title of the "Eel River Seminary Society," and became, almost at once, an incorporated institution. The result was the erection of a suitable brick edifice, since known as the "Old Seminary." The building having been made ready for occupancy, a school was commenced the first week in February, 1829, under the instruction of Mr. John McKinney, then recently from Detroit, at a salary of one hundred dollars per quarter. This first instructor and his successors, under the auspices of the society, continued to energize the developing intellectuality of succeeding years until 1838. Then, enlarged facilities becoming necessary, the property was sold and the proceeds eventually merged with the County Seminary Fund, and appropriated to ward the building and furnishing of a building of enlarged capacity. A new edifice was accordingly erected, and in due time occupied, the school being opened in September, 1849. This building, having served its purpose, was torn down and supplanted by the elegant public school building which now graces the city of Logansport, in the Summer of 1874.

From the organization of the Eel River Seminary Society, in 1828, when the entire population of the county numbered less than three hundred, until the present day, when our population is more than one hundred times that number, the same spirit has pervaded society, supplying, with a liberality commensurate with the demands of the day, facilities for the education of our youth, equal to those of almost any other locality, East or West.

To-day, in Cass County, we have 123 district, township and ward school buildings, representing the common school grades, and, in addition Smithson College and the city High School, representing the higher and advanced grades recognized by the educational system of the State, together with the numerous private institutions supported by the liberality of our people.

Until 1852, the utility of Normal Schools had scarcely been considered as necessary to our success. During that year, a large number of the eminent teachers in this and other States met in Logansport, and were in session

several days, considering and discussing, meanwhile, the advanced ideas on the subject of school management and instruction; the duties and obligations of teachers, and the means whereby they might be enabled to secure a better standard of qualifications among themselves as a profession. Among the eminent teachers present was Dr. Cutter, the author of "Cutter's Anatomy and Physiology," who delivered a number of interesting lectures on subjects of vital interest to teachers, and pupils as well. It was very well attended by our home teachers, and the result was much pioneer work done for the development of a better educational system.

Until 1864, however, the experiment of introducing what is known as the Normal method of teaching had never been tried, and its utility tested. At that date, Prof. Joseph Baldwin, of great experience in that field, with T. B. Helm, then County Superintendent, conceived the idea of such a school, and accordingly established one in Logansport, leasing the old High School building for that purpose.

The result was fully equal to the highest anticipations of its friends; and to the methodical instruction then and there received, many of the most successful instructors of this and neighboring counties owe their present efficiency and popularity.

This school continued in successful operation for three years succeeding, when Mr. Baldwin was called to Northern Missouri, where he founded a school which has since been incorporated as the Second State Normal School, in that jurisdiction. Since that time, many of the methods of instruction and school discipline then inaugurated have been incorporated in our present system, and Normal schools, as a consequence, are no longer a novelty.

SMITHSON COLLEGE.

This institution was erected by and is the immediate outgrowth of a desire on the part of the Indiana State Convention of Universalists to establish an institution of learning within the limits of the State, which should be under their patronage and subject to their control.

It takes its name in honor of Joshua Smithson, of Vevay, Ind., who bequeathed two-thirds of his entire estate, in trust, for the upbuilding and maintenance of an institution of learning above the grade of the common school. Mrs. Smithson, also, donated a large proportion of her own estate for the same purpose.

Smithson Academy, to be located at Muncie, Ind., was the first step toward the attainment of the object aimed at by the Convention. Neither the grade nor the location were, in all respects, satisfactory, and both these became open questions again. As a consequence, the eligibility of several points was canvassed.

Finally, Mrs. Elizabeth Pollard, widow of the late Philip Pollard, of Logansport, proposed a donation of \$20,000, on condition that the grade of the institution, instead of taking that of an academy, should be a college or university, whose sphere should unite the common school with the highest grade of instruction found in the colleges, East or West, and that it should be located at Logansport.

The proposition was accepted, and a bond executed for the future conveyance of ten acres of ground, embracing a most eligible site for such an institution, occupying a position overlooking the entire city of Logansport. This, at its estimated value, with money, making the aggregate sum of \$20,000; of which, \$10,000 was to be used as an endowment fund.

These conditions having been satisfactorily complied with, the central edifice was put under contract; and, on the 9th day of May, 1871, the corner stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. In due time the building was completed; and on the 2d day of January, 1872, Smithson College was opened for the reception of students, with prospects seeming to warrant the commencement of a brilliant career. The course of instruction prepared was excellent, and the President and Faculty were equal to the task imposed upon them, entering upon their duties with zealous interest, and with the prestige of long and successful experience, directing their energies toward the elevation of the educational standard, such as was contemplated by its owners and projectors.

Although the number of students in attendance has at no time been large, the instruction imparted to those who partook of its privileges has, as a rule, been most thorough and complete.

ORIGIN OF NAME.

By the treaties of October, 1826, with the Pottawatomie and Miami tribes of Indians, the United States acquired the title to the lands upon which the major part of this county is situated. Gen. Lewis Cass was the principal of the Commissioners on the part of the United States, through whose instrumentality those treaties were consummated. In addition, also, his numerous services on behalf of the people of the great Northwest gave his name a significance entitling it to perpetuation; hence its adoption by the people of Cass County.

Again, in determining an appropriate device for the seal of the Circuit Court of the county, another phase of its significance is manifested in perpetuating the historic event of "sealing the compact" with Aub-see-naub-see, a principal chief of the Pottawatomies, which resulted in the treaty of October 16, 1826, with that tribe. The seal represents Gen. Cass and Aub-see-naub-see shaking hands.

ORGANIZATION.

The county having been organized pursuant to the enabling act of the Legislature approved December 18, 1828, and an act supplementary thereto, approved January 19, 1829, on the 18th of April, 1829, the next necessary step was the location of the "county seat."

Accordingly, on the 12th day of August, succeeding, Henry Ristine, of Montgomery County, Erasmus Powell, of Shelby, and Harris Tyner, of Marion, under the authority vested in them by the act of organization

aforesaid, "selected the town of Logansport as the seat of justice of Cass County, the Court House to be on the Court House Square, as designated on the plat of said town."

On Friday, the 1st day of May, 1829, the first Board of Commissioners, doing county business, was organized, the session being held in the old Seminary building. The first Board consisted of James Smith and Moses Thorpe; Chauncey Carter, who was elected at the same time, failing to be sworn.

The organization of townships, according to the date when their respective boundaries were prescribed and names designated occurred in the order following:

Eel Township was organized and its boundaries designated among the first acts of the County Board, on the 1st day of May, 1829. These boundaries have been modified from time to time until they were recognized in form as they are found at present.

Miami Township was designated as a subordinate jurisdiction, on the 3d day of January, 1831.

Jefferson Township dates its organization from the 6th of September, 1831.

Clay Township was declared a separate local jurisdiction on the 7th of May, 1832.

Clinton Township was organized March 4, 1834.

Adams Township was first recognized as a separate jurisdiction May 6, 1835.

Harrison Township was designated as such on the 7th of March, 1836.

Bethlehem Township was declared such by a designation of its boundary on the 7th of March, 1836.

Noble Township was organized on the 8th of March, 1836.

Boone Township had the boundary originally defined on the 8th of May, 1838.

Tipton Township dates its organization from the 3d of March, 1840.

Deer Creek Township was organized on the 26th of July, 1842.

Washington Township was organized September 7, 1842.

Jackson Township was organized June 6, 1847.

AN INCIDENT IN LAND BUYING.

Among the numerous incidents connected with the history of land buying in Cass County, the following is a sample: Several land buyers had an eye on a "lot," the quality of which was accepted as "first-rate," and each was making his own calculations to get to the "Land Office" ahead of the others. Among the number was John Fletcher, who entertained a secret desire to "slip in first" and "pick up" the same lot. Suiting his actions to his intentions, he quietly put himself in pursuit of the game—"afoot." The Land Office, where the entry of this lot must be made, was located at La Porte, and required some sharp traveling by the best route to get there within a reasonably short period. The motions of the prospective buyers depended very much on the amount of money each had about his person, each adopting the plan his own "shrewdness" suggested. Mr. Fletcher was not overstocked with money, and went on the "cheaps," and, traveling day and night without halting, he reached the Land Office first, and thus secured the prize. The excitement of the race buoyed him up, and for the time being he was unconscious of his exhaustion, until, having gained his point, his mind was relieved of the strain upon it. In this condition, he regaled himself with a generous supply of "fire water," and started homeward, the weather being stinging cold. That night, he "laid out," and there was snow upon the ground. The result was, his feet and legs were so badly frozen that they had to be taken off about the knee joint, making him a cripple the balance of his days. He was afterward often seen in Logansport, in its early days, "stumping it" around at a gait that would do credit to modern pedestrians. He got his land, however, and that was what he went for.

EARLY PURCHASES.

After Alexander Chamberlain and William Newman, the first purchases of land were made by Lloyd B. Harris, who, on the 10th day of September, 1825, purchased the fractional east half of the west half of Section 34, Township 27 north, Range 1 east; Lemuel G. Marsh, who purchased, on the 15th of November, 1825, the fractional west half of the west half of the same section; Christian Simons, on the 10th day of December, 1825, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 27 north, Range 1 east; and on the same day, George B. Walker purchased the west half of the northwest quarter of the same section, township and range with Mr. Simons.

These being the first, other purchases were numerous made soon after, thus adding rapidly to the number of land owners and the actual settlers of Cass County, who have left their mark in the before unbroken forest, and left it a goodly heritage to their children.

MICHIGAN ROAD.

By the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 21, 1828, "John McDonald, of Daviess County, and Chester Elliott, of Warwick, were appointed Commissioners to survey and make a road from Lake Michigan to Indianapolis, agreeably to the late treaty with the Pottawatomie Indians, and the act of Congress in confirmation thereof."

Under that authority, work was immediately commenced, and the line of road, making Logansport a central point, was accordingly surveyed, located and marked out the succeeding Summer and Fall. As a general business thoroughfare, it was one of the most valuable improvements of its day, opening up a line of trade that tended, perhaps, most largely to develop the vast natural resources of Cass County.

The history of this road, during the first fifteen years of its use, is full of interesting incidents, as they illustrated the experiences of those who, from necessity, were compelled to traverse its line through bottomless mud or endless "corduroy." Its reputation was not limited to Cass or other counties along the borders, but was co-extensive with the settled districts of the entire Northwest. Indeed, its name was abroad as far East as the Alleghenies and beyond, for the whole tide of emigration, passing from the Eastward to populate the newly acquired domain in Indiana and the more Western States and Territories, must flow along this great thoroughfare, because no other was so direct, and none affording better inducements for travel.

Some almost fabulous stories have been told by travelers of their experiences in endeavoring to make time with "a good six-horse team," when at the end of a day of laborious travel, sunset would overtake them while yet in sight of the spot where the day's journey was commenced. Such experiences were numerous, as many who may read this will readily attest.

Traveling by public conveyance, along the Michigan road, especially from Logansport south, in the direction of Indianapolis, has, also, its characteristic incidents. Among these, the fact that "stage passengers" were sometimes under the necessity, not only of leaving the "coach" (oftener a "mud-wagon") and walking much of the way, but carrying each a "rail" with which to "pry" the vehicle out of the mud or to assist in extricating the exhausted team from the mire. Remembrances of such feats are still fresh.

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

By the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1827, provision was made for assisting the State of Indiana to open a canal, connecting "the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie," "for the more easy and cheap conveyance of goods and merchandise from one extreme thereof to the other," through the country then illy provided with the means of transit and intercommunication between the different sections of this and the older settled portions of Indiana, adjacent and more distant, thus magnifying the importance of the interests to be derived from the newly acquired purchase from the cessions of the preceding October, 16th and 23d, by the Pottawattomie and Miami Indians.

The survey of the canal was commenced in 1833, several routes being traversed for the purpose of selecting the most available. It was not, however, until 1835, that there was any determination as to the more practicable route. In order to supply the public demand for it, the Legislature of 1834-5 directed the survey of two proposed routes through this county; one of these to cross the Wabash above Logansport, passing down through the low lands on the south side until it should intersect another proposed route crossing from the north side; the other, commencing at the same point and running along the north side, through Logansport, crossing Eel River, and thence down, on the same side of the Wabash, so as to cross the Wabash above Delphi, and there intersect the main line. The latter route, from considerations not then nor since generally understood or sanctioned, was accepted as the more practical.

The work was subsequently let about the 15th of September, 1835, along the selected route, and the work commenced on special sections shortly thereafter, but no part of the work was completed in Cass County until the Summer of 1838. In the Fall of 1838, water was let in and boats came down as far as Berkley street, Logansport, about September of that year. Boats, however, did not pass through the city and cross Eel River until sometime in the Summer of 1840.

As soon as the canal was completed to Lafayette and put in operation, its utility as a means of cheap transportation for heavy freights and the products of the country began to be fully realized, and its popularity continued unabated during a period of more than a third of a century, answering fully the purposes contemplated by its original projectors. But in the course of time, its usefulness was measurably superseded by the greater facilities afforded by railroads, for transportation and conveyance, than could be offered by the canal. Having completed its mission, it was abandoned in 1875.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

was organized on Thursday, May 21, 1829, with Bethuel F. Morris, President Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, and Hiram Todd and John Smith, Associates. The attorneys present on the occasion were Albert S. White, Andrew Ingram and Henry Cooper. The other officers of the court were John B. Duret, Clerk, and William Scott, Sheriff. This first term of the court was held in the Seminary, and continued in session one day, no other business being transacted than to perfect the organization and direct the procurement of the necessary record books and to adopt a seal. The seal so adopted consists of an interior design, representing Gen. Cass and Aub-ee-naub-ee, with hands joined, in the act of ratifying the provisions of the treaty of October 16, 1826, by which the greater part of Cass County was acquired.

On Thursday, November 19, 1829, the second term commenced, the same Judge being present, William W. Wick appearing as Prosecuting Attorney. The attorneys present were Thomas J. Evans, Calvin Fletcher, Aaron Finch, David Patton and Benjamin Hurst, in addition to Albert S. White, who was present at the May Term.

The first cause in which proceedings were had was an action for partition commenced by Jean Baptiste Cicott against Sophia and Emily Cicott, in which Thomas J. Evans represented the petitioner, and the case proceeded no farther than the appointment of commissioners to examine and make partition "according to law." In this case, notice was given by publication in the *Pottawattamie and Miami Times*, which was the first legal notice ever published in the county, proof being made of its due publication.

Since the organization of this court, numerous attorneys have been admitted to practice at its bar. Among those may be mentioned a few who

have acquired some celebrity in the profession and otherwise placed high their mark in the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens, without in anywise detracting from the merits of the many whose names are omitted: Hon. Albert S. White, the senior member of this bar, was then, and since, a citizen of Lafayette. Though never a resident of Cass County, professionally, politically, and in the civil walks of life, his name and fame have been proclaimed here in a measure that entitles him to registry here.

Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, also among the first practitioners in the courts of this county, ranked high in his profession here and in his own county.

James Bariden, of Wayne County; Edward A. Hannagan, of Montgomery County; David Wallace, of Marion County; Charles W. Ewing, of Allen County; Samuel C. Sample and John B. Niles, of St. Joseph County, were among the most noted of the early attorneys, not residents here, who practiced in our courts. Of these, Charles W. Ewing and Samuel C. Sample were among the early Judges of this Circuit. Of our home attorneys, Thomas J. Evans, Benjamin Hurst, George Lyon, Henry Chase and Peter J. Vandevier were the first to be admitted to practice, from the organization of the court up to 1832, with John W. Wright in 1833. After these came James W. Dunn, Spear S. Tipton, Williamson Wright, George W. Blakemore, John S. Patterson, Daniel D. Pratt, William Z. Stuart, John F. Dodds and William S. Palmer, prior to the year 1840.

Next succeeding these were Horace P. Biddle and John B. Dillon, in May, 1840; Charles B. Lasselle, August, 1841; Jacques M. Lasselle, September, 1841; Benjamin W. Peters, in August, 1845; Lewis Chamberlin, in February, 1851; Samuel L. McFadin, in May, 1852; Stephen C. Taber and Edwin Walker, in November, 1852. These constituted the roll of Cass County attorneys admitted under the old judicial system of Indiana.

Under the present system, admissions have been more numerous. Aside from those named above, the attorneys practicing in our County Courts, at this date, are the following: Dudley H. Chase, D. P. Baldwin, M. Winfield, Nathan O. Ross, Stewart T. McConnell, Dyer B. McConnell, David D. Dykeman, D. C. Justice, John C. Nelson, Rufus Magee, Aaron M. Fory, H. C. Thornton, Frank Swigart, Asa H. Dame, J. M. Howard, James M. Justice, Thomas J. Tuley, John A. Chappelow, D. B. Graham, J. C. McGregor, T. C. Annabal, F. S. Crockett, Quincy A. Myers, William T. Wilson, W. W. Thornton, D. H. Palmer, R. B. Stimson, John W. McGreevy, Frank Herald, Robert Ray, W. H. Jacks, A. S. Guthrie, Michael D. Fansler, William Guthrie, John G. Meck.

PROBATE COURT.

The Probate Court of Cass County commenced its first session at the "Seminary" on Monday, the 2d day of November, 1829, before Hon. John Scott, Judge, who, at the election in August, of that year, was chosen to that position, having been, previous to his settlement here, Probate Judge in Wayne County, Indiana.

After the entry of preliminary proceedings, the record shows the following as the first business presented for the consideration of the Court:

"On motion and suggestion of Francis Godfroy, Administrator on the estate of Francis Lafontaine, deceased, by Thomas J. Evans, his attorney, Chauncey Carter and Hiram Todd were appointed appraisers to appraise the real property of said Lafontaine; and, on further motion, it was ordered that a summons issue commanding the heirs of the said Lafontaine to appear at the next term of this Court to show cause why the real estate of said Lafontaine, or so much thereof as will supply the deficiency of the personal estate to pay the debts of said estate, shall not be sold."

The first letters of administration issued in the county were granted on the said 2d day of November, 1829, to James Nixon, "of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects, which were of Asa Davis, late of the County of Cass, who died intestate."

On the same day, other letters were granted by the Judge to Jacob R. Hall, on the estate of John Hall, who also died intestate. These proceedings thus briefly referred to comprised all the recorded transactions of the term, which occupied but one day. The second term was in session one day, and the third no longer time. As the population increased, the amount of business coming under the jurisdiction of this court increased also, making it necessary that the duration of the sessions be extended.

All the probate business of the county was disposed of by this court, except in cases where the Judge thereof was under disability, from interest or otherwise; then such causes were transferred to the Circuit Court for adjudication.

By the revision of the laws under the new Constitution of 1852, the Probate system was changed and the business assigned to the Court of Common Pleas, which at that time came into existence. This latter court continued to have jurisdiction of probate matters, until 1878, when, by the act discontinuing that court, the business was transferred to the Circuit Court, where the probate authority is at present vested, in this county, the business being chiefly in the hands of a Master Commissioner.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first mercantile firm doing business at the county seat was Walker, Carter & Co., composed of George B. Walker, our venerable fellow townsman, Chauncey Carter, the surveyor and proprietor of "the town of Logansport, at the mouth of Eel," Joseph Holman, father-in-law of Mr. Carter, and Anthony L. Davis.

This firm commenced business in the early Summer of 1828, in Logansport, and so prospered that in the Fall of the same year, they opened branch houses at Attica, in Fountain County, under the managing control of George B. Walker; at Fort Wayne, under the direction of Messrs. Holman & Davis, the principal branch being at Logansport, under the personal supervision of Mr. Carter. A crisis coming on, their trade was crippled, and they wound up their general firm in 1832, Mr. Carter continuing to operate his branch

at Logansport, in his own name, with good success, for several years subsequently. The site of this ancient business house is now occupied by the residence of Joseph Culbertson, Esq.

About the same time, Hamilton & Taber commenced a general trading and mercantile business near the northeast corner of Market and Walnut streets, in Logansport, working up an immense trade. The firm thus continued in existence until 1835, when, being changed, the business was conducted for many years by Mr. Taber, and succeeding partners. Merriam, Rice & Co., are the successors, in direct line, of that first firm of Hamilton & Taber, Taber & Pollard and Taber & Chase.

Hiram Todd commenced business not far from the same period, in a small frame building adjacent to his residence, on Market space, on the site now occupied by E. W. Anderson's livery stable. Afterward, about the year 1830, Jordan Vigus became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Todd & Vigus, and their place of business was the brick building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Bridge streets, at present occupied as a boarding house. Subsequently, Dr. Todd retired, when John Tipton succeeded to an interest, and the firm was then known by the name of Tipton & Vigus, and, after the death of Gen. Tipton, Jordan Vigus conducted the business alone.

In 1831, John O. Skelton and Ashford Carter commenced business on the south side of Broadway, immediately east of the alley between Bridge and Fourth streets—the site now occupied by the Murdock House—under the firm name of Skelton & Carter. This firm occupied these premises about one year, when, having built a house on the west side of Bridge street, south of the alley, between Market street and Broadway, they moved to that point, where the firm did business for several years.

Probably a little earlier than the firm of Skelton & Carter, Messrs. G. W. & W. G. Ewing, commenced a general trading and mercantile business, at the northeast corner of Market and Bridge streets—now occupied by M. Frank & Bro., clothiers—where they carried on very extensive commercial transactions until about the year 1838, most of the time under the name of Ewings & Walker, and Ewings, Walker & Co.

In 1834, the firm of Comparet & Coteau opened a store on the south side of Market street, between First and Walnut streets—the site of J. B. Eldridge's residence. This firm was afterward changed to Scott and Comparet (Moses Scott and Francis Comparet). The location was subsequently changed to the northwest corner of Market and Bridge streets, in 1836, where the successors of the firm continued for two or three years succeeding, when the business was transferred to other parties.

Gen. H. Lasselle, father of Charles B. Lasselle, Esq., commenced mercantile life in Logansport, about the year 1835, in one of the buildings on the south side of Market space, long known as "Commercial Row," the premises afterward occupied by the Barnett House. Gen. L. continued business in the same locality until the year before his death, which occurred in 1843.

At a later date, Eldridge & Cummings commenced and carried on a mercantile trade in the western extremity of Commercial Row, and continued there several years.

Still later, James Williams, succeeded by Hanna, McCleery & Dart, commenced an extensive dry goods business in the building now occupied by W. H. Bringham, druggist, on Market street.

These embrace all, or nearly all, of the early merchants in Cass County, all of them, during that period, being in Logansport.

COURT HOUSE.

For some time anterior to the Winter of 1838-9, considerable agitation had been going on in the community in reference to the erection of a Court House, canvassing, also, the plan suited to the wants of the county. From the organization of the county, up to and including the February term, 1838, the "Old Seminary" building was used for holding court. Then, the "Presbyterian Church" was used for the same purpose until the close of the November term, 1840, and, subsequently, the "Old Methodist Church," on Sixth street, was used until the new Court House was ready for occupancy, at the August term, 1842.

Pending the agitation, plans and specifications were submitted. At a special session of the County Board, on the 14th of May, 1839, the Clerk was ordered to give notice for "sealed proposals" for the erection of a Court House in Logansport; and a further order, accepting the plan submitted by Joseph Willis.

Accordingly, on the 15th day of June, 1839, notice having been given, the proposals were opened by the Board, and, upon mature consideration, the contract was awarded to Joseph Willis at \$13,190, to be completed for that sum, the contractor furnishing all the materials, by the 30th day of December, 1841.

Subsequently, by an article of agreement between the Board and Joseph Willis, an addition was made to the estimated cost of the building making the contract price \$14,666.80, instead of the former sum. This subsequent agreement was made in vacation, on the 8th day of January, 1840.

Measurements and estimates were made from time to time for work and labor done and materials furnished by Mr. Willis, as provided by the contract, until the 3d of March, 1841, when it became apparent that he would be unable to complete the building in the manner and by the time specified in the contract. He was, accordingly, released on that day by the Board, Mr. Willis, likewise, "executing a release to the County Commissioners," "for and in consideration of an allowance of three hundred and fifty dollars," "all claim to the ten per centum on the amount of work done upon the Court House in Logansport," the said sum so allowed being in full of the final estimate, that day made to him, on his said contract therefor. The aggregate of estimates so made to him amounted to the sum of \$4,063.75. This sum had been paid him, in cash, \$876, and \$3,187.75 in county bonds, drawing 10 per cent. interest, payable in ten years from the dates thereof,

as follows: \$337.50, from November 7, 1839; \$1,895.85, from May 7, 1840; \$562, from July 7, 1840; \$647.40, from September 10, 1840, and \$250, from March 3, 1841.

A further contract for the completion of the building was entered into on the 23d of March, 1841, with Job B. Eldridge, Thomas J. Cummings and Isaac Clary, at the sum of \$11,598, on terms of payment and conditions similar to those with Mr. Willis. By this contract, it was stipulated that the building should be fully completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1842. Under this contract, which was confirmed and regularly executed on the 10th of June, 1841, Messrs. Eldridge, Cummings & Clary progressed with the work as rapidly as the circumstances of the case would permit, receiving estimates quarterly, until the final completion of the building, in December, 1844. In the meantime, extras had been allowed for changes made, to the amount of \$731.11, the contractors thus receiving the aggregate sum of \$12,329.11, including an allowance of \$85 for putting up the spire and lightning rod. This sum, with the \$4,063.75 allowed and paid to Mr. Willis, makes the cost of our Court House foot up the gross sum of \$16,392.86, exclusive of the interest paid on the bonds issued for the liquidation of the debt created by reason of the erection of this edifice, so long recognized as one of the finest and best buildings of its kind in the State. It has answered well the purpose contemplated until within the past few years, when the immense accumulation of business has demonstrated the fact of its growing insufficiency to meet the demands of the period.

THE FIRST JAIL.

At a session of the Board, convened on the 14th of October, 1829, the preliminary order was made directing the County Agent, Gillis McBean, Esq., to "cause a jail to be erected on Lot No. —, in the town of Logansport, of the following dimensions, to wit: Twelve feet square, of hewn logs one foot square, one story high; also, a Jailer's house, of round logs, sixteen feet square, and one story high." When the building was completed, and the bills for labor and materials received, audited and paid, the aggregate cost, on the plan proposed, was found to be \$60.50.

The insufficiency of this first building was soon clearly manifest, and the necessity of a more substantial one, with an enlarged capacity, well established. On the 5th of July, 1832, the Board ordered that a jail for the county of Cass, in the town of Logansport, be built, of the following size, dimensions and manner: Twenty by thirty-eight feet square, two stories high, and each story eight feet in the clear. First story of good hewn rock, front walls two feet thick, the balance equally strong. Three apartments: criminal, fourteen feet square; middle, eight by fourteen feet; for female criminals, eight by fourteen feet.

Proposals were to be received July 21 following, but none appear to have been received. On the 14th of January, 1833, another effort was made, and a plan submitted: "Hewn timber one foot thick, and so long as to make the house fourteen by twenty-seven feet in the clear; partition in center of hewn timber; under and upper floors to be laid with hewn timber, one foot thick, edges straightened and corners completely dovetailed." The criminal room was to be additionally strong, as per specifications. Notice of the letting was given for the first Monday in February, when the time was extended to March 5, at which time the contract was awarded to Thomas Richardson, for \$394.50. It was completed substantially as prescribed, and the work accepted. This building continued to be used for several years, until superseded by the prison rooms in the basement of the new Court House.

In the course of time, this latter proving unequal to the public expectation, the plan of the present one was projected, and, in the Fall of 1870, was completed, after numerous modifications, the ultimate cost reaching the sum of \$40,011.17. Since its completion and occupancy, numerous improvements have been made on the original plan and construction. The contractor for this building was David D. Dykeman.

THE FIRST TAVERNS.

Alexander Chamberlain, the first permanent settler in Cass County, was, also, the first "tavern-keeper." As soon after his settlement, in the Summer of 1826, as there were travelers passing that way, he converted his cabin into a tavern, or place of "entertainment." So successful was he in this field, finding his quarters too small for the accommodation of his guests, the succeeding Summer he built a two-story double-hewn log cabin near the site of the other. In the Fall of 1828, having sold out to Gen. Tipton his property opposite the mouth of Eel River, he built another, the exact counterpart of the last one, a half mile lower down the river.

In the Summer of 1828, Gillis McBean, then recently from the Miami (Indian) Mills, built a cabin-hotel on the corner afterward occupied by the "Washington Hall," and latterly by the "Barnett House," at the southwest corner of Bridge and Market streets, in Logansport, and occupied it for three or four years.

The next one, a two-story frame, on the northwest corner of Market and Walnut streets, was built by Alexander Wilson and Moses Thorpe, his father-in-law. This house was known as the "Wilson & Thorpe Hotel." It was subsequently displaced by the "Cullen House." After the Wilson & Thorpe Hotel, the Mansion House, at the southwest corner of Market and Fourth streets, was erected and occupied as a hotel, acquiring a good reputation in its line. It was used for hotel purposes many years afterward, since which time it has been variously used and occupied.

Following, or, perhaps a little preceding, the time when the Mansion House began to be used for the purposes of a hotel, the "Leamy House," Philip Leamy, proprietor, at the northwest corner of Canal and Fourth streets, was opened, with a good share of patronage, which was held by the proprietor during his lifetime, and, after his death, by his widow. Subsequently, it came into possession of the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington

Railroad Company, and has been used for the double purpose of a hotel and railroad depot.

The next in order was, probably, the "Dorsey House," J. Dorsey, proprietor, on the south side of Market street, a few doors east of Fourth. It was used as a hotel only a few years, being afterward occupied as a boarding house. Since that time the house has been devoted to mercantile purposes. At the present date, the "Murdoch" is the principal hotel.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER

in Cass County was the *Pottawatomie and Miami Times*, by John Scott, then recently from Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, the size of which was about 18x24 inches. The paper was printed on an old "Ramage press," and the first number was issued on Saturday, August 15, 1829. The printing office was situated on the south side of Market street, immediately west of the alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, in Logansport.

Mr. Scott was one of the pioneer printers of Indiana, having commenced the publication of the *Inquirer* the first paper printed in Brookville, Indiana, in the year 1815. He continued the publication until the beginning of the year 1820, when, having sold out, he removed to Richmond and commenced the publication of the *Weekly Intelligencer*. After four years' experience, he left Richmond and settled in Centerville, also in Wayne County, where he published the *Western Emporium*, until his removal to Logansport in June, 1829. The paper published here was the first one printed in Northern Indiana. James B. Scott, now the veteran editor of the *Delphi Journal*, received the first "copy" and set the first type for this paper.

At the close of its first volume, the name of the paper was changed to the *Cass County Times*, the new volume commencing on the 16th of November, 1831, the first volume requiring twenty-six months to complete its fifty-two issues. The paper was published under the same control, Mr. Scott, Sr., continuing his connection with it until May 30, 1833. From that date, James B. Scott, his son, and William J. Burns, his son-in-law, continued the publication, again changing the title to the *Logansport Republican and Indiana Herald*, until October 17, 1833, when James B. retired. It was further continued by Mr. Burns alone, until December 19, 1833, when the publication was finally discontinued.

The immediate successor of the *Herald* was the *Canal Telegraph*, the publication of which was commenced by Stanislaus Lasselle, on the 2d of January, 1834. On the 16th of August following, John B. Dillon became associate editor and publisher. The name of the *Canal Telegraph* was changed on the 22d of November of the same year, to the *Logansport Canal Telegraph*. Mr. Stanislaus Lasselle sold his interest in the paper, on the 9th of July, 1836, to his brother Hyacinth Lasselle, Jr., who, with Mr. Dillon, again changed the name to the *Logansport Telegraph*. Mr. Dillon severed his connection with the paper on the 22d of January, 1842. Mr. Lasselle succeeding to the exclusive management. Under his control, the *Telegraph* continued to be published until March 24, 1849, when the publication ceased altogether.

The *Logansport Herald* was commenced on the 1st day of August, 1837, by Jesse C. and David Douglas, the publication of which was continued under the same control until July 20, 1841.

Following the *Herald*, Moses H. Scott commenced the publication of the *Wabash Gazette*, on the 10th of November, 1842, with Horace P. Biddle as editor in chief. The publication was continued until the 27th of April, 1844.

Next in order was the *Democratic Pharos*, which made its first issue under the entire management of Samuel A. Hall, as editor and proprietor, on the 24th of July, 1844. The *Pharos* continued to make its appearance regularly, under the same management, until January 6, 1869, when Rufus Magee became the proprietor. Under the control of Mr. Magee as publisher and proprietor, the *Pharos* was issued weekly until August 10, 1872, when the issue of a daily paper was commenced in connection with the weekly, and continued with the same regularity.

On the 1st of July, 1875, Mr. Magee transferred his interest and control in the paper to "The Pharos Company," under which management it continued, except for a short interim under the charge of Mr. Collins, of Crawfordsville, until the 28th of November, 1877, when M. Y. Todisman and B. F. Louthain became the proprietors. These latter gentlemen are still in charge.

Next after the *Pharos*, on the 20th of February, 1845, Messrs. Murphy & Keeler, with N. L. Stout as editor, commenced the publication of the *Logan Chief*. It continued to be published until October 11, 1845.

When the publication of the *Telegraph* was suspended, on the 24th of March, 1849, the office and interest were sold and transferred to Thomas H. Bringham and T. Douglas, who issued the first number of the *Logansport Journal*, on the 20th of April following. The management of the *Journal* continued in the hands of Mr. Bringham, as editor and proprietor, from that time forward until 1861, when, going into the army, the management was for the time being in other hands.

Mr. Bringham held the exclusive proprietorship of the *Journal* until January 1, 1863, when he sold a half interest to Mr. Joseph Dague, and the firm was known as Bringham & Dague, who continued the publication of the paper under that management until the 1st of January, 1870, Mr. James T. Bryer being the chief editorial writer during the absence of Col. Bringham, the latter resuming his position upon his return from the army. In the meantime, however, Mr. Bryer was general contributor to its columns. In January, 1870, Messrs. Z. & W. C. Hunt purchased the entire office, and managed the publication of the paper for the two years succeeding, when Mr. Dague re-purchased a half interest in the establishment, and assumed in part the business control. A year afterward, D. P. Baldwin purchased a one-third interest, in 1874 another third, and on the 1st of April, 1875, he purchased the remaining interest and took entire control, the business being under the firm name of Pratt & Co. Since the

Journal has been in the hands of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Bryer has had almost the exclusive editorial control of the paper, which now takes high rank among the papers of the State. The *Journal* has a weekly and daily issue, the daily having issued its first number on the first Monday in January, 1876.

The publication of the *Sun* under the direction of the "Democratic Printing and Publishing Company," was commenced on the 4th of January, 1872. It was suspended with the forty-ninth number, but revived again on the 18th of November, 1873. Some time in the Spring of 1875, the office and paper were sold, and removed to the State of Illinois.

The first number of the *Logansport Daily Star* was issued on the 27th of February, 1873, by Ransom & Gordon, as an advertising medium. Subsequently it came under the control of J. H. Hall, who continued its publication in the same form and on the same basis, until August 11, 1873, when Smith & Hall became the publishers, and the paper was enlarged. In the course of time, it was twice enlarged. On the 20th of September, 1876, the daily list and good will were transferred to the *Logansport Journal*. Subsequently, however, the daily was resumed, but its publication ceased April 9, 1878. About the 1st of January, 1874, the same publishers commenced the issue of the *Weekly Star*, which continued under the same editorial management, and had a liberal patronage. It ceased with the daily.

On the 7th of April, 1875, the first number of the *Logansport Chronicle* was issued in this city, by H. J. McSheehy, as editor and proprietor. In its make-up, it is designed to vibrate with the popular pulse and to be a reflex of the current thought of the age, sensational, vivacious, semi-political and newsy. In this the purpose of the designer has been fully realized, inasmuch that it now requires a weekly issue of nearly three thousand copies to meet the demand.

At first, it was published as a Sunday paper, but, in consequence of its large country circulation, it became necessary to change the publication day to Saturday. It has just now entered upon its fourth year, with the prospect of an increased popular demand for the class of literature which it sends forth weekly.

RAILROADS.

In contrast with the historic Michigan road, as an avenue of transportation, we place the more modern railroad, and with it the greater facilities for supplying the demands of the present age. True, Cass County was not the first in the State of Indiana to embark in the enterprise of building railroads, nor was she the last. It required the stimulus of a few roads in the older counties of the southern part of the State to excite the necessary estimate of public opinion to warrant the preliminary action in the premises. This was not long wanting, and the year 1848 found our people moving, with no uncertain purpose, toward the incorporation of "The Lake Michigan, Logansport & Ohio River Railroad Company," with such men as James W. Dunn, Williamson Wright and George B. Walker, of Cass County, among those composing the Board of Directors. The capital stock of this Company was fixed at \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$25.00 each.

NEW CASTLE & RICHMOND RAILROAD.

The result of this proceeding was first manifested in an agreement with the New Castle & Richmond Railroad Company, dated December 11, 1852, whereby the line of the latter road was extended from its western terminus to the south side of the Wabash River, opposite Logansport. This extension was immediately surveyed and the work put under contract. Its completion to that point, in 1855, was hailed as the inauguration of a new era in the history of Cass County in general and Logansport in particular.

A further extension of this line, known as the "Camden Extension," was authorized by subsequent legislative enactment, but, when almost completed, was abandoned. Its track and roadway have since been purchased and utilized by the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad.

LOGANSPORT & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

By a resolution of the Lake Michigan, Logansport & Ohio River Railroad Company, dated March 12, 1853, the name of that Company was changed to the Logansport & Chicago Railway Company. Soon afterward, the preliminary line of that road was surveyed, but the location was temporarily deferred until some necessary modification of the route had been made. It was subsequently put under contract and completed in good time.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILWAY.

In 1852, the preliminary steps were taken toward the organization of a company to build and operate a line of railroad from Toledo, on the lake, westerly to St. Louis, thus connecting the Mississippi and Lake Line, passing through the rich territory of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. The company so formed was first known as the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company, but was changed several times, being more recently known by the name which heads this article. The building of this road progressed rapidly and was completed to this point, so that the first arrival of cars at Logansport was on the 20th of March, 1856. Since its completion along the entire line, it has done an immense freight and passenger business, and is, perhaps, better supplied, in the quantity and quality of its rolling stock, than any other of the Western roads.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA & BURLINGTON.

Almost simultaneously with the construction of the Wabash Road, this additional line was projected and pushed to completion without unreasonable delay. It is daily becoming of more importance to the shipping interests of the people of this county, as it passes through the best grain region of Northern Indiana.

More recently, the Logansport & Marion, better known as the Logansport & Columbus; the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois and the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroads have come into existence, opening

up more extensive and lucrative lines of trade, whereby the commercial intercourse of our people is greatly enhanced.

As a consequence, therefore, the local and general value of Logansport and of Cass County is scarcely surpassed in the State.

FINANCES.

On the 1st day of May, 1829, Cyrus Taber was appointed Treasurer of the county. As such, on the 7th of November, of the same year, the County Board being in session, he made and submitted to them the following report:

To THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CASS COUNTY:

The undersigned, Treasurer of said county, begs leave to submit the following report of the financial concerns of the county:

RECEIPTS.

June 10, cash from Mr. Todd, for license.....	\$15 00
July 25, cash from C. Taber & Co.....	10 00
August 3, cash from W. G. & G. W. Ewing.....	1 94
August 6, cash received from A. Chamberlain.....	7 50
September 12, cash received from Walker, Carter & Co.....	10 00
September 14, cash received from Israel Johnson.....	15 00
September 25, cash received from Mr. Conaway.....	2 00

Whole amount of receipts.....\$61 44

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid Duret, per order No. 1.....	\$10 00
Cash paid Duret, per order No. 2.....	23 00
My commission on receipts.....	90
My commission on cash paid out.....	79

\$54 09

Amount remaining on hand.....\$6 75

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CYRUS TABER,
Treasurer of Cass County.

NOVEMBER 7, 1829.

The report of Gillis McBean, County Agent, submitted the same day, will complete the showing of the financial condition of the county at that date:

REPORT OF GILLIS McBEAN, AGENT FOR CASS COUNTY.

Dr.	
To amount of one note on C. Carter.....	\$530 00
Cr.	
By one order, favor of E. Powell.....	\$39 00
By one order, favor of H. Tyner.....	33 00
By one order, favor of H. Ristine.....	21 00
By one order, favor of M. Clark.....	8 25
By one order, favor of B. Talbot.....	20 00
By one order, favor W. Gordon.....	22 50

\$143 75

Balance due.....\$386 25

GILLIS McBEAN,
Agent Cass County.

NOVEMBER 7, 1829.

It will be remembered that the expenditures exhibited in Mr. McBean's report were incidental to the location of the county seat at Logansport; the timber for and erection of the county jail, previously ordered—a public building.

The report of the County Treasurer, submitted January 4, 1830, is as follows:

I have received since the November term of the Board of Commissioners, in 1829, the sum of \$2.00, from Messrs. Thorpe & Wilson.

(Signed)

CYRUS TABER,
Treasurer of Cass County.

Shows the amount in the treasury at that time the total sum of \$8.75.

The subsequent financial history of the county is well illustrated by the following exhibit of the receipts and disbursements of the County Treasurer, at the end of each succeeding ten years, commencing with 1830:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	BALANCE.
1830	\$368 90½	\$367 65½	\$1 25
1840	4,828 55	4,137 19	690 36
1850	13,182 08	11,007 35	2,174 73
1860	73,252 21	63,932 59	9,319 62
1870	214,636 30	176,433 08	38,203 22
1877	295,020 04	254,371 68	40,648 36

Whence it will be seen that the financial progress of the country has been healthy and rapid, and every way encouraging to the concurrent population.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Encouragements looking to the promotion of agricultural interests, as the best means of developing the resources of our State and insuring the greatest permanent good, received early recognition from the Legislative authorities of the commonwealth. So far as it affects the experience of this county, the action taken in 1833-4, recommending the formation of county agricultural societies, seemed first to have awakened the interest of the farming population of the county. Pursuant to the provisions of the law enacted for the purpose, a meeting of the agriculturists of the county assembled at the "Seminary" on the 30th of May, 1835, and the questions discussed touching the organization of a county society.

The result of this step was little more than to awaken an interest in the prospective advantages to be obtained from organization. It had a tendency, at least, to investigate and compare the experiences of the progressive agriculturists of the day, but the attempts at organization were, in a measure, abortive. There were many advanced thinkers on the subject of scientific farming, and were ready to lead; but the rank and file of our farmers were

not possessed of great faith in the idea that the kind and quantity of farming products could be improved beyond the experiences of their fathers.

In 1840-1, discussion had developed an interest that culminated in the organization of a society about the beginning of 1842. Of this organization, Hewitt L. Thomas was President; Dr. John Lytle, Secretary, and James Horney, Treasurer, aided by a competent Board of Directors. In the Fall of that year, an agricultural fair, the first, perhaps, ever attempted in the county, was held on the grounds immediately west of the old hotel at the northwest corner of Walnut and Market streets, in the city of Logansport. There was indeed a fine display of stock and farm products, which tended greatly to encourage the lukewarm and confirm the arguments of the progressives, inciting them to greater effort.

Again, in the course of time, the interest subsided, and little was heard of the society; but the discussion went on, and the main objects were not lost sight of nor forgotten. The society was re-organized in 1854 or 1855. Subsequently numerous fairs were held, at first, for a few years, in the eastern part of the city, on grounds leased of George T. Tipton for the purpose; afterward, on the North Side, immediately south of S. A. Custer's residence. For a few years, success attended the efforts of the society; but dissatisfaction and jealousies were engendered, and the society became defunct, either from mismanagement or inefficient organization.

Other efforts having failed, thus far, to secure the objects desired to be attained, on the 26th day of April, 1873, "The Cass County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association" was formed, with a capital stock of \$20,000, to be divided into shares of \$25 each. The purpose for which said corporation was organized "is to promote and improve agriculture, horticulture, the mechanic, manufacturing and household arts throughout Cass County; and to this end to buy and sell, and deal generally in such real and personal estate as may be necessary to the successful prosecution of said business."

The organization being perfected, a tract of land in the northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 27 north, Range 2 east, was purchased by the Association as a fair ground, of sufficient dimensions to subserve all the purposes for which it was intended. The needed buildings and conveniences were soon after built, and the first fair was held on those grounds, from September 9 to 13, inclusive, in the year 1873. Since that time, an increased interest has been manifested, justifying the expenditure of large sums of money in the erection of suitable and substantial buildings, with all the improvements appertaining to such grounds that experience has found necessary to completely adapt them to the wants of the public. Annually, since the first, fairs have been held and largely attended, proving the efficiency of the Association in accomplishing the purposes foreshadowed in its organization.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This order first acquired a footing on the soil of Indiana by the organization of three Granges or Lodges, two in Vigo County and one at Indianapolis, in 1869. The chief purpose of the organization is to secure to the farmers and manufacturers—by combined action, making common cause in their own behalf—the complete results of their own labor, themselves the producing element of society. In short, it is thus proposed to save the percentage consequent upon the intermediate transfers from the producer to the consumer, of the necessary articles of traffic; the consumer having to pay, not only the price received by the producer, and in addition thereto, the tariffs on intermediate transfers, the producer, of right, being entitled to receive all that it costs the consumer, less the net cost of the interchange. To accomplish these and other legitimate objects, co-operative stores have been organized and conducted on the principle of commanding the highest market prices for the products of the members and procuring necessary supplies at the lowest possible rates.

On the 28th of February, 1873, Clay Grange, No. 60, of the Patrons of Husbandry, of the State of Indiana, was organized, being the first in Cass County. At that time, George D. Custer and George W. Julian were appointed Deputies with power to effect other like organizations in the county. As a result of the labors of these two Deputies, coupled with the general popularity of the scheme, at the end of the succeeding twelve months, there were thirty-one organizations in the county.

The experiences of the succeeding twelve months following demonstrated the fact that too many had been organized. The lessons of that period induced a change of policy, modifying the former practice. Some of the weaker ones consolidated with the stronger, while others surrendered their charters, the membership of such uniting with those of adjacent organizations. At this date, February, 1878, there are sixteen strong, working Granges in the county, in active operation. While the membership is not rapidly increasing, the unity of purpose in developing the resources at command, has secured to this order a degree of strength, perhaps, never before possessed, the moral effect of which is plainly discernible by the signs of the times.

On the 14th of December, 1875, Articles of Association were filed in the office of the Recorder of Cass County, for the organization of a stock association and the establishment of a supply store, a necessary agent in furthering the objects of the organization. It has now been in operation a little over two years and has given, generally, good satisfaction, making, also, its influence felt in the department occupied by its operations.

At this period in its history, there is a favorable outlook, and the institution has reason to congratulate itself upon the vantage ground obtained as a result of its efficient work in the line of self-protection. It has begotten, also, a disposition among its members to utilize the advantages obtainable from a more accurate knowledge of the principles of chemistry and the laws of germination, development and growth of plants, as they apply to agricultural pursuits.

In the Winter of 1873, Lindol Smith, of Dow Grange, No. 161, was chosen a member of the State Executive Committee, which position he continued to hold during the succeeding three years.

SPINNING FLAX.

This exercise, formerly so well understood, appreciated and practiced by the domestic mothers and daughters of pioneer times, is now scarcely recognized by their descendants of the present. Indeed, so far as the practice is concerned, it may safely be considered as one of the "lost arts." Spinning wheels were regarded as ornaments of the household, and happy was the wife or maiden whose superior skill in the use of these instruments entitled them to the appellation of "provident housewives." The wheel for spinning flax was known as the "little wheel," to distinguish it from the "big wheel," used for spinning wool. These "stringed instruments" furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our sisters, mothers and grandmothers, with a devotion to their calling not now equaled by the practitioners upon the more "modern and fashionable instruments" that now decorate the parlors of the better class.

The operation of spinning flax was but one step in the process of manufacturing "home summer wear," modernized somewhat by the name of "domestic linen." The different grades of these home made articles were appropriated to the purposes of "every day wear" and the "Sunday suit," the finer for the girls and the coarser for the father and the boys.

POOR FARM—COUNTY ASYLUM.

The experience of older counties having demonstrated the fact that the poor and unfortunate, who are necessarily supported at public expense, can be better and more economically provided for on a farm, with sufficient buildings and other appliances to utilize their labor, managed by a competent overseer, than, perhaps, by any other method. In the course of time, the County Board, also, having taken cognizance of these facts, steps were taken to make that system an element of the county economy.

Accordingly, on the 5th of March, 1845, the County Board having closed a contract with Henry H. Helm, for ninety acres off the south part of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 27 north, Range 2 east, for a consideration of \$1,300; a deed was executed to the county for those grounds, thenceforward to be appropriated to the purposes of a "Poor Farm."

The buildings necessary to meet the demand of the times were soon after erected and the utility of a public enterprise of this character became daily more apparent, as the improved economy of the county in providing for its poor and infirm, compared with its former experiences, was fully demonstrated by later developments.

From that time forward, such additions to the working appliances of the institution as were required by the increased demands for admission received the ready attention of the Board controlling its operations.

Within the past few years, the provision made for utilizing pauper labor has added greatly to the revenues derived from that source, while it has in a like ratio reduced the *per capita* expenses of its management and maintenance.

As early as 1871 the board had in contemplation improvements upon the county farm, in the way of an Infirmary, or County Asylum, which it was expected would not only be a matter of economy in taking care of the poor and infirm, but would add greatly to their facilities for rendering the inmates more comfortable. It was the purpose, then, to go on with the work at once. The improvement was deferred, however, for further consideration.

Finally, on the 3d of March, 1874, bids having been received in pursuance of a notice for sealed proposals for the purpose, and the several propositions fully considered, the contract was awarded to R. D. Stevens & Bro., on their bid of \$12,548, for the completion of the work. The work was completed in compliance with the contract, with a small additional advance on the contract price, for extras, changes of detail, etc. The main structure is of brick and heated by steam, the dimensions, at present, being fully equal to the demands made upon it. In detail, the plan of the building is such as to blend economy, comfort and safety with satisfactory harmony; the separate departments for different classes of inmates being arranged and furnished with especial reference to the condition and requirements of the occupants. Altogether, the plan of the building, with its appliances, its structure and management, reflects credit upon the projectors and managers.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 26th day of December, 1829, John Smith, Charles Polke, David Patrick, Rhoda Shields, Nancy Ross, James Smith and Nancy Smith met for consultation concerning the question of a church organization in Cass County, and the preliminary steps necessary to its satisfactory accomplishment. "Being persuaded of the propriety and utility of a combination of members of Christ being united in faith and Gospel order, and, in order to maintain unanimity in faith, perpetuate union, communion, a more perfect knowledge of each other, to promote the welfare of Zion, secure the blessings of religion to ourselves and others, do, therefore, in the fear of God, mutually agree to maintain and keep the order of a Baptist Church, when fully organized according to the constitution and articles of faith."

Then, the Articles of Faith, as recognized by the regular Baptist Church, were declared and signed by those present, as the proper step preliminary to organization.

On the 20th of February, 1830, pursuant to the request of those above named, and the desire of others of like faith in Cass County, John Knight, William Hance and John Lennon from Deer Creek Church, and Elder Samuel Arthur, from Wea Church, met for the purpose of organizing them into a Gospel Church. Elder Arthur acting as Moderator and John Lennon, Clerk. A council being thus organized, those seven brothers and sisters first named, presented their letters, which being read, the council

made the following proclamation: "We, the above presbytery, do hereby certify that we have, pursuant to their request, constituted them into a Gospel Church. JOHN LENNON, Clerk."

After organization, the church appointed Charles Polke Clerk, and adopted the name of Eel River, as that by which the new church should be known. James Smith was chosen Moderator at the succeeding meeting, held on the 20th of March.

From that time forward, church meetings were held monthly, and on the 19th of March, 1831, when fixed "Rules of Decorum" were adopted, the better to expedite business. During this period, Elder James Smith usually administered to the spiritual wants of the church. Afterward, Elder William Reese "took care of the church," and continued in that relation, at intervals, until June, 1838, when "Elder William Corbin was regularly invited to spend half his labors in the Gospel at this place."

Meanwhile, some difference of opinion having arisen in matters appertaining to the unity of faith and practice, on the 2d of March, 1839, revision of the Articles of Faith was ordered, and Elder Corbin, Aaron Yantis, William Aldrich and George Weirick were appointed a committee for that purpose. On the 6th of April following, the revised Articles were presented, read and adopted, together with the church covenant. Notwithstanding the strong covenants entered into, a feeling of dissatisfaction, because of the seeming departure by a majority of the membership from the accepted landmarks of the fathers, continued to manifest itself, developing into a purpose on the one part to reconstruct the old polity and inaugurate a system in advance of the former, and on the part of the other, to allow a spirit of apathy to control their actions, disinclining them to participate in the church work with becoming interest.

In the Spring of 1842, a spirit of revival prevailed, which, for the time being, had a tendency to calm the troubled waters, and many new members were added. About this time, Elder William M. Pratt, brother of Ex-Senator Daniel D. Pratt, visited this county, and participating in gave new life to the revival effort before commenced. Elder Pratt remained here, laboring with earnest zeal and marked effect for more than a year, the membership having increased by more than two hundred additions during the period of his ministrations. Mr. Pratt's term of service with this church closed on the 30th of September, 1843.

Rev. Demas Robinson succeeded Mr. Pratt, commencing to labor in the relation of Pastor on the 2d of December, 1843, and sustained that relation acceptably until the Spring of 1845. Subsequently, at the April meeting of that year, a committee was appointed to call Rev. Silas Tucker, then of La Porte. Failing to secure his services, Elder Robinson was called as a supply until the services of a stated Pastor could be secured, assuming the duties of that relation on the 6th of September following, and continuing to act as such until a successor was chosen, December 6, 1845.

At that date, Elder E. T. Manning was called to labor with the church, and continued to do so for several months. In the meantime, a feeling of disquietude prevailed among the members, manifesting itself in frequent delinquencies, on the part of many, in their attendance upon church services. These manifestations continued through out the year.

December 5, 1846, Elder C. M. Richmond was employed, his term of service commencing October 10 preceding. Notwithstanding the frequent change of pastors, there was little abatement in the spirit of disunity, arising, perhaps, more from a dissatisfaction with the nature of the old church polity than with the pastor in charge. To remedy this element of discord, it was proposed to modify the articles so as to conform essentially to the advanced opinions. Failing to secure a purpose so essential to the healthy growth and prosperity of the church and the faithful observance of Christian duties, withdrawals of membership became more and more frequent, until the necessity for a new organization, taking more advanced grounds in matters of faith and discipline, was fully manifested. Occasional meetings and services continued to be held, however, until April 3, 1852, when the First or "Regular" Baptist Church in Logansport ceased to exist as such, the Second Church, in the meantime, having taken its place.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1847, in accordance with previous notice of the purpose contemplated. This purpose is fully set forth in the preamble to the new organization:

"Believing the time has come when we can best secure our advancement in piety and religious enjoyment, and extend aid to the cause of Truth, by withdrawing from the First Baptist Church, of this place, on account of dissensions and long continued neglect of Gospel discipline, and consequent inability of said Church to pursue an efficient course of action; and seeing no prospect of riddance from these and other obstacles to the prosperity of said Church, we, therefore, agree to organize into a new Church, adopting the following Constitution, By-laws, Covenants and Articles of Faith."

This meeting was presided over by Rev. C. M. Richmond; Samuel A. Hall acting as Clerk. The following persons constituted the original membership, having adopted the proposed new regulations and attached their names thereto:

J. A. Taylor, S. A. Hall, William Aldrich, Daniel Ivins, J. H. Crain, C. M. Richmond, W. H. Aldrich, Mary A. Aldrich, Virginia Loomis, Mary P. Richmond, Lucinda Weirick, Elizabeth Richardson and Harriet Neff.

Among the first efforts put forth by this new Church toward insuring a prosperous future were to secure the services of an efficient Pastor, the organization of a Sunday School, and the erection of a suitable building in which to worship. Elder C. M. Richmond was chosen Pastor, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties at once.

The first Board of Trustees consisted of Adkins Nash, S. A. Hall and James A. Taylor, and were elected January 15, 1848.

At a meeting of the Council of Churches within Association limits, on the 26th of May, 1847, it was "Resolved, unanimously, that this Council

does hereby recognize the Second Baptist Church, of Logansport, as a regular Baptist Church, established in accordance with Gospel principles." Elder Dewesse, then, on behalf of the Council, through Elder Richmond, extended the hand of fellowship to the Church thus recognized.

On the 15th of January, 1848, Adkins Nash and Timothy C. Merritt were elected the first Deacons.

On the same date, a donation of \$114.00, to be appropriated toward the purchase of a lot for the church, was made by the "Baptist Female Benevolent Society," of Logansport, and gratefully accepted.

Early steps were taken, by appointing appropriate Committees of conference, to devise a plan of union of the First and Second Churches. These efforts, after numerous interchanges of opinion, were finally successful, and on the 1st of February, 1849, the plan of such union was perfected.

After the close of Elder Richmond's term of service, the Church was without the services of a regular Pastor until July 13, 1849, when Elder Demas Robinson was chosen. He sustained this relation until October 5, 1850, and was succeeded by Elder John P. Barnett, on the 17th of November following. On the 1st of February, 1852, Elder Barnett resigned his charge as Pastor. The vacancy continued until August 29, 1852, at which time it was supplied by Elder H. C. Skinner. At the meeting on the 1st of October, 1853, Elder Skinner resigned his pastoral charge and was succeeded, temporarily, by Elder Robinson, whose relationship with the Church was summarily disposed of by voting a withdrawal of its fellowship, on the 4th of March, 1854. Afterward, Elder W. F. Parker was temporarily called, but he closed that relation in June, 1855. Services were irregular thereafter, until the employment of Rev. J. R. Ash, on the 31st of July, 1856, who continued to labor for the church until March 25, 1858, when he resigned his charge.

Early in the year 1854, the wants of the church began to foreshadow the building of a house of worship of greater capacity for the accommodation of the increased membership. In February of that year, the necessary preliminary action was had in the matter, and not long afterward the building was put under contract. The result was the erection of the present commodious brick church, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventh streets, in the city of Logansport. It was dedicated on the 9th of March, 1862.

Elder Edward W. Clark succeeded Mr. Ash, as Pastor, and continued in that relation until July 15, 1860, when Elder Silas Tucker, who had been previously invited, took charge of the pastorate. Elder Tucker labored very earnestly and acceptably for the upbuilding of the church and the best interests of the great work he had been chosen to perform. While in his charge, the new house of worship, before commenced, was set apart by dedication, the dedicatory sermon being preached by him on that occasion.

Dr. Tucker continued to labor with this church until the close of the year 1871, with marked success in his pulpit efforts and pastoral relation.

About one year prior to the severance of his relations with this church, a careful review of the situation showed a membership of 272 persons, of whom 217 were reported in good standing, 33 of doubtful standing, and 22 whose standing was unknown. Subsequently, about 85 names have been added to the list.

After the departure of Dr. Tucker, Rev. A. H. Stote was called, and began his work on the 30th of August, 1872. He remained in charge until about the 1st of July, 1877, since which time the church has been without the services of a stated Pastor. The church, however, is in good condition and not likely to retrograde.

PRESBYTERIAN.

SECOND OR NEW SCHOOL CHURCH.

To Rev. Martin M. Post, D. D., the credit is due of sowing the first seed, which, under his careful culture, germinated, and in due time developed into the Presbyterian Church of Logansport. Attracted by the prospect of a new town, on lands purchased of the Pottawatomie Indians, of great promise, and vacant of religious institutions, where he could commence his life work, and "build on no other man's foundation," he came here Christmas week, in 1829. Upon his advent into Logansport, two females constituted the entire Presbyterian element within an area of twenty miles around. "Within forty miles, save at one place, there was no organized church. Soon a small Baptist Church, and a few months later, an equally small Methodist class were gathered."

In this field, uncultivated as it was, he began and laid the foundation of the church of his choice. On Thursday evening, December 31, 1829, under his direction, the first weekly prayer meeting under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church was held in the "Old Seminary" building on Market street. "A union meeting for prayer, sustained by females, was early established, and, in times of special religious interest, numerous attended; twenty-five or thirty such helpers in the Gospel, on some occasion, thus met from the several congregations, and from the dawn of our history, for whatever piety and good works have existed in Logansport, the obligation is largely due to woman; the prayers of the living and the departed are its richest treasure."

A Sabbath school was formed in May, 1830, of which Mr. Post was the Superintendent. This was the only one in Logansport for seven years, and in 1836, it numbered one hundred and twenty-five scholars. The church proper was organized on the 22d of January, 1831, with twenty-one members, the developed germ vitalized on the 31st of December, 1829, by the establishment of the weekly prayer meetings, whereby the energies of the faithful were concentrated and consecrated to the noble work. "As the fruit of a religious interest, greater, relative to the population than has since been in the county, thirteen others were added before the close of the year"—thirty-four within a period of two years after the institution of that humble, unpretentious prayer meeting. All this, too, was the result of earnest, unselfish effort on the part of the leading spirit directing the work.

"Again, in 1837," says Mr. Post, "ten, by conversion, were received at one time, and after having dismissed twenty-six to aid in forming country churches, there remained one hundred and seventeen members. Within a period of two years (1836-7), sixty-eight had been added—the larger part recent emigrants. Soon the tide set back, the population of the city for a while diminished, the public works—the canal and bridges—being completed, and the times reversed."

Within a period of thirty years from the organization of the church, three hundred and eighty-two members were received and participated in its exercises. The results attained in the eighteen years succeeding give assurance that the kind and quality of the spiritual instruction received, with the personal example of the reverend instructor who watched over it in the early years of its upbuilding, have had much to do in the measure of its permanency and usefulness of the church to-day.

"Father Post," as he was familiarly known, continued his pastoral relation with this church from its organization until 1866, when he was relieved from active work in that relation. He was succeeded by Rev. Adolphus S. Dudley, whose term of service commenced immediately upon the close of Dr. Post's thirty-sixth year of patient watch-care over the interests vital to the upbuilding and prosperity of the society best known as "Father Post's Church."

While Dr. Post thus ceased to labor as the Pastor of this church, in Logansport, his time was appropriated almost exclusively to missionary work among those branches of the parent church in the city, which his paternal care had planted and nurtured in the country adjacent, during the latter years of his useful and exemplary life.

Mr. Dudley commenced his work with an interested zeal commensurate with the magnitude of his task, continuing thus to maintain, by his assiduity, the extensive popularity of the church acquired through the long years of Father Post's pastoral experience. He remained in charge during the succeeding three years, at the end of which time Dr. James Matthews was chosen to succeed him.

The church, under his ministrations, maintained its former prestige in the religious world. Dr. Matthews resigned his charge sometime during the Spring of 1874. After a short interval Rev. Robert B. Stimson was clothed with the pastoral charge in Dr. Matthews' stead, continuing in that relation until the last of April, 1876. He was succeeded, a short time after by Rev. Roswell C. Post, the youngest son of the late Martin M. Post, who in fact founded the church and to whose example and watch-care it owes so much to-day. Than now, perhaps, the church was never in better condition and its sphere of usefulness never so completely occupied as at present. At this writing, preliminary steps are being taken to enlarge and beautify their house of worship. Enrolled membership, 210.

FIRST, OR OLD SCHOOL.

Until 1838, when the Presbyterian Church of the United States was divided into two distinct branches, the New School, or Second Church, as it is now known, comprised the whole family of the Church in Cass County, which was represented by Dr. Post, to whose fostering care it is indebted for the high rank awarded to it in this community. From that date a gradual separation of the adherents of the two elements began to take place, the breach continuing to widen until, by the action of the Logansport Presbytery, some time subsequently, the disintegration became complete. The outgrowth of these proceedings of the controlling authority of the Church at Large was the organization of what was declared to be the "Old School Church."

This new organization dates its existence from the 19th of March, 1840. At that date, it took the name by which it continued to be known until the re-union was effected a few years ago. Afterward, it was known as the First Church. A year or two prior to the division before mentioned, the Rev. John Wright, the father of John W. and Williamson, who had been, for the thirty-two years preceding, Pastor of the church at Lancaster, Ohio, resigned his charge at that place and took up his residence in Logansport, whither his two sons had preceded him. Upon its organization, Mr. Wright took charge, temporarily, and, the Sunday following, James Harper and William Brown were ordained by him as Elders, the first chosen by the New Church. In the absence of these latter gentlemen, Joseph Corbitt, who had been ordained as such during his residence in Ohio, acted as Elder *pro tem*.

The first Board of Trustees chosen consisted of Joseph Corbitt, James W. Dunn and John W. Wright. The first regular Pastor was Rev. James Buchanan, in the Spring of 1841, who continued to sustain that relation until the time of his death, in September, 1843. From the date of organization up to the period of Mr. Buchanan's death, there were fifty-three additions to the original eighteen who constituted the first membership.

Sometime in the year 1842, Williamson Wright donated to the church Lot number 61, in Tipton's Second Addition to Logansport, on condition that a stone edifice should be erected thereon at a cost of not less than \$2,000 and maintained as a church. The necessary building was accordingly erected on said lot, being completed in 1842, and subsequently enlarged by adding 20 feet to its length.

The first meetings of the society were held in the second story of a frame building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fourth street, at that time, before and afterward used as a school room. The site of that building is now occupied by McTaggart's Block. In this room the organization was consummated, where, also, the successive meetings were held from that time forward until toward the close of the Summer or early Fall of the year 1840. Then, a room in the third story of a brick building on the north side of Market space, was prepared and occupied for church purposes, until the Fall of 1842, when the new church, being completed, was first used.

In the Spring of 1844, Rev. Thomas Crowe, of Hanover, Indiana, was called as Pastor. He was a young man of much promise and greatly beloved by his congregation, but in consequence of the failing health of his wife, he returned to her former home, in the Fall of 1847. During his ministry,

William Thornton, Andrew Young and Robert Rowan were elected additional Elders. There were, also, eighteen members added to the church.

From the time of Mr. Crowe's departure until the Fall of 1848, Dr. F. T. Brown, licensed at a presbytery in Logansport, supplied the pulpit here, before accepting a call from the First Church in Madison, Indiana. Other supplies were only transient. Succeeding Frederick T., Rev. Hugh Brown was called to the pastoral charge of the church, in the Fall of 1848 having, meantime, returned from China, whither he had gone as a missionary. He remained in charge here one year, and declining to remain longer, he moved hence to Northern Illinois. During his ministry here, however, there were twenty-four additions to the membership of the church.

The next Pastor was Rev. Adam Haines, a young minister of promising ability, who, in consequence of bad health, did not remain long, and finally surrendered his trust into the hands of Rev. Levi Hughes, the latter taking charge of the church as its Pastor, in the year 1852. Mr. Hughes held the pastorate until the Fall of 1859, when he resigned and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, as a means of recuperating his overtaxed mental and physical energies. As a result of his labors here, the church building was enlarged, the basement overhauled, prepared and furnished for the Sunday school, and a large addition made to the membership of the church. From that time until the Spring of 1861, the pulpit was temporarily supplied by Rev. H. R. Henneigh and Rev. H. W. Shaw, the latter, during that period and before, being Principal of the High School.

At the time indicated above, Rev. J. C. Irwin, having been called, took the pastoral charge. During his ministry, the parsonage property adjoining the church was purchased, and has since been used as such. The ministry of Mr. Irwin was very successful, and he labored zealously to execute the trust reposed in him. At one time, a leave of absence for three months was granted him, to canvass for the endowment of the Logansport Presbyterian Academy. While he was thus absent, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. C. H. Dunlap, who awakened a lively religious interest, the result of which was sixty-four additions to the membership of the church. These, with the other additions under Mr. Irwin's personal ministrations, made the total increase one hundred and thirty members, during the term of service which closed in the Summer of 1867.

"On the 1st of August, 1867, Rev. William Greenough, of Piqua, Ohio, on a previous call of the church," became Pastor, and continued in that relation until the fall of 1870. The accessions during the time he labored with the church were seventy, in a period of three years.

He was succeeded by Rev. L. M. Scofield, the present occupant, in January, 1871. Under his ministration, the church and Sunday School have greatly increased in the number of their members and the efficiency of their labors. The good results wrought out by the superior executive ability of those having in charge the management of church affairs made the necessity for further enlargement of the dimensions of their place of worship apparent. With this object in view, plans and specifications were agreed upon and the work of remodeling the old structure commenced about the 10th of September, 1877. So rapidly was the work pushed forward that the magnificent new church edifice, now completed, was ready for occupancy on the 2d day of December, 1877, and services were accordingly held there on that day.

METHODIST CHURCH.

As the Methodist was the Church of the pioneer work in Indiana generally, so, especially, in the Wabash Valley, soon after the first settlements had been made, itinerants of the Methodist persuasion began to visit this locality, delivering their messages of peace and good will to audiences consisting of a few of the scattered settlers, brought together by the patient searching out and earnest solicitation of the messengers themselves.

In September, 1828, the Western Conference of the M. E. Church was held at Madison, Indiana. At this session, Rev. Steven R. Beggs was appointed to the Crawfordsville Circuit, embracing Crawfordsville, Covington, Attica, Lafayette, Delphi, Logansport and Fort Wayne. At the succeeding Conference, held in 1829, Mr. Beggs was appointed especially to the Logansport Mission, embracing Logansport, Delphi and Lafayette. The appropriation for missionary purposes that year aggregated no more than \$50, a stipend so small that at the end of the first quarter, Mr. Beggs was relieved from duty here and sent to another charge. He was succeeded in this field by Rev. Hackaliah Vrendenburgh. His success does not appear to have been great, from the infrequent mention of his name.

On the 23d of January, 1830, a notice was published in the *Pottawatomie Times*, the only newspaper then in Logansport, that on the following Saturday evening, and Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, January 30 and 31, Rev. M. Nudenburg, Methodist, would preach in the Seminary, then the only public building in Cass County adapted to such purposes.

At this date, it is understood, the first class was formed, out of which has grown the Methodist Church of to-day in Cass County. Their first class was composed of Judge John Scott and wife, Joseph Hall and wife, Benjamin Enyart and Joel Martin.

Meetings were then held usually at the Seminary, and not unfrequently at private residences, by this nucleus of a church, until 1837, when a small class room was built on the east side of Sixth street, about midway between Broadway and North street. In this building, meetings of the class were held; and here, also, the first Sunday school was organized. Subsequently, in 1839, a brick church, of fair dimensions, was built on the same lot. By this time, the membership had increased so that a building of the proportions of the one just erected was a necessity. During the succeeding twelve or thirteen years, this was the house of worship of the congregation. In the meantime, two sessions of the General Conference were held there, with ample seating room.

MINISTERS.

Commencing with the year 1828, the following are the names of the Ministers, in their order, who have held the relation of Pastor of this church:

Steven R. Beggs, Heckaliah Vrendenburgh, S. C. Cooper, Amasa Johnson, J. A. Brouse, B. Westlake, Mr. Trusler, J. Colclazer, George M. Beswick, Mr. White, S. Reid, W. L. Huffman, William Wilson, I. N. Stagg, W. Wheeler, J. Black, Thomas Sinex, H. B. Beers, R. D. Robinson, V. M. Beamer, H. N. Barne, Nels in Green, A. Greenman, B. Webster, J. N. Campbell, J. W. T. McMullen, Safety Layton, W. J. Vigus, M. H. Mendenhall, M. Mahin, N. Gillam, R. H. Sparks, J. R. Stilwell and C. W. Lynch. Rev. M. Mahin is now in charge a second time. It is proper, also, to state that several of these gentlemen have served two or more pastoral terms, while others have been sent as supplies. And it will be further of interest to say that this church, since its organization, has never been without a Pastor.

THE BROADWAY CHURCH

was commenced in 1851 and forwarded to completion as rapidly as the magnitude of the undertaking would permit, being first occupied about 1854, and has a seating capacity of six hundred on the upper floor and three hundred on the lower. The society numbers over three hundred, while the Sunday school has more than two hundred efficient workers.

THE MARKET STREET CHURCH

is a branch of the Broadway Church, and had its origin in the organization of a Sabbath school in the eastern part of the city, on Market street. This organization was perfected in 1865, and was made eminently successful through the superintendence of Sheridan Cox and T. B. Louis, who first labored in that direction. The society was organized in the Fall of the same year, and in the Spring following, Rev. E. Hendricks was appointed Minister in charge, who, proving unequal to the task, was superseded by P. Carland. In the Summer of 1868, a tabernacle was erected on the southeast corner of Market and Fifteenth streets, and used for church purposes. In the Fall of 1869, a comfortable frame church, near the site of the tabernacle, was erected and dedicated. This society has succeeded in accomplishing much good, thus far, in its mission.

WHEATLAND STREET CHURCH.

This branch, also, is the outgrowth of a Sunday school organization, in the Summer of 1873, in the vicinity of Wheatland street. The formation of a church followed soon after, and has had a prosperous career. On the 21st day of November, 1875, the building erected under the auspices of this society was dedicated to the worship of God by Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Fort Wayne.

TRINITY CHURCH—EPISCOPAL.

Of the earliest efforts to establish this branch of the Christian church in Logansport, no record now remains, the families of that faith who resided here in the first years of the city's history having moved away or passed to the life beyond. It is manifest, however, that there were such, and that they felt the want of church associations.

The family of Dr. G. N. Fitch, who came to Logansport in 1834, was the first of which we have now any satisfactory account, who were members of this church. They still remain here, and their connection with the parish is unchanged.

Of those who held services here in early days, the names of Rev. Mr. Todd and Dr. C. R. Johnson, who became Rector of St. John's Church at Lafayette, and Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, afterward Bishop of Wisconsin, when it became a separate diocese. Of these we have no record of any official acts, except in the case of the latter.

It is said that an organization antecedent to the present one existed here, but when it was consummated, how long it continued to exist and under what name, are left now wholly to conjecture.

The first record of any official act was on Sunday evening, August 2, 1840, at the house of John S. Patterson, Esq., the baptism of Emily, daughter of J. S. and E. A. Patterson, born Aug. 22 1839, Henry Satterlee, Martha and Emma Boyer, children of Dr. and H. V. Fitch. The following day, five children of Dr. and S. Merrill were baptized.

Pertinent to the organization, we have the following memoranda:

"The Rev. Francis H. L. Laird, acting under the authority of the Domestic Committee of the Missionary Society of the P. E. Church in the United States, arrived with his wife and seven children in the city of Logansport, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1841.

"On the 19th of the same month, he organized a congregation by the name of *Trinity*, at which time, in the school room occupied by the missionary, a vestry was elected, composed of the following persons: John S. Patterson, Esq., John Green, Dr. T. H. Howes, John E. Howes, Capt. Jacob Hull, Dr. G. N. Fitch, Dr. J. F. Merrill, J. S. Twells."

The erection of a church seems early to have engaged the attention of Mr. Laird, for on the 8th of August, 1842, his record shows that contributions toward the erection of the first Trinity Church had been received at that date, to the amount of \$946.10 in cash and securities—an excellent showing.

The erection of the church progressed with a fair degree of activity, the basement being first completed and occupied. The audience room was used, though the building was not entirely completed, in 1843. The first record referring to the use of the church room bears date February 19, 1843.

The first class for confirmation was presented to and confirmed by Bishop Kemper (who confirmed the first five classes), March 17, 1842. In this class was Mrs. H. V. Fitch; in the third class, October 19, 1845, was Mrs. Tuttle.

On the 8th of August, 1841, the Lord's Supper was first administered by Mr. Laird to five persons. During his rectorship, which closed sometime in the Spring of 1845, the number of communicants in the church aggregated sixteen.

Succeeding Mr. Laird, came the Rev. A. Clark, who was appointed missionary at Logansport, by the Missionary Society, entered upon the discharge

of his duties January 16, 1845. Twenty communicants were added during the pastorate of Mr. Clark, making 36 in all, of whom 19 were lost by removal and 3 by death, leaving a total membership of only 14, at the close of his labors in the summer of 1848.

After the resignation of Mr. Clark, only occasional services were had by Bishop Kemper, on the 24th of June, 1849, on a visit for baptism and confirmation, and at other times by Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Delphi.

Rev. Walter E. Franklin took the rectorship on the 13th of March, 1853, remaining until May, 1854. During his stay, he baptized six, married one, and eight were confirmed, Bishop Upfold officiating. At the close of his pastorate, in May, 1854, Mr. Franklin reported to the convention twenty communicants.

Rev. John Trimble, Jr., succeeded Mr. Franklin, in January, 1855, remaining in charge until March 31, 1857, his number of communicants aggregating nineteen, three only being confirmed during his term.

For more than a year following, no regular services were held. In the Summer or Fall of 1858, Rev. Elias Burdsall became Rector, and continued in that relation until the close of the year 1859, when the list of communicants numbered twenty-three.

Rev. Mr. High became Rector in the early part of 1860, and held the charge until the beginning of 1862, the result of his labors exhibiting a marked increase, the list showing thirty-six communicants at that date.

Until July, 1863, the parish was without a Rector, Mr. Hudson, of Delphi, officiating occasionally, but with what result the record fails to disclose. At that date, Rev. A. B. Brush took charge of the parish and remained with it until near the close of 1864. On his resignation, the list of communicants numbered forty-six.

From this last date until the 1st of October, 1866, there was no settled Rector, and as a consequence church interests were greatly depressed and a spirit of lukewarmness developed itself, to the manifest detriment of the cause. With these conditions surrounding, Rev. J. E. Jackson was called from Delphi and at once entered upon his duties as Rector. Under his administration, work was vigorously prosecuted, twenty-six being baptized and twenty-five confirmed, showing sixty-six communicants at the close of his term of service, in May, 1868.

Again, for about one year, there was a vacancy in the parish, and the effect was discouraging—"no one to look after the little flock, nor to break unto them the bread of life." At this time, Rev. E. J. Purdy was called, and he accepted the rectorship on condition that the old church edifice, which was in a dilapidated condition, from the effects of a bad foundation, should be disposed of and a new one erected without delay, even before the building of a rectory. These conditions were complied with, and the transaction immediately commenced, the work being rapidly forwarded to completion, so that, on the 19th of February, 1870, just twenty-seven years from the date of the first service held by Mr. Laird, in the old church, the first service was held in the new, under the ministrations of Mr. Purdy. The new church has seventy-four pews and will comfortably seat three hundred persons, while the old one had but twenty-eight pews and seated no more than one hundred and twenty. Thus, a great change has been wrought, a change demanded by the improved condition of things.

The work done by Mr. Purdy and by his congregation has rarely or never been surpassed in this community. In addition to the erection and furnishing of this new church edifice and providing for the cost thereof, a fine rectory has been built and the church supplied with a large pipe organ of sufficient capacity to fill the entire building with melody.

The communicants now number one hundred and thirty, most of whom participate actively in all that pertains to the healthful prosperity of the church.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN, ST. JACOBI CHURCH.

This branch of the German Lutheran Church was organized in Logansport in the Fall of 1848, with a membership of nine persons, of whom but four are now living: Christ Berg, Sr., Christ Berg, Jr., Andrew Dorsch and Christ Schwier.

The organization was perfected under the pastoral charge of Rev. Carl Sturcken, who afterward continued to labor for its upbuilding with an interested zeal in the propagation of its principles and the accomplishment of its mission for good, until 1864. During his administration of the affairs of the church, indeed, in the early years of his labors here, steps began to be taken by him toward the creation of a fund for the erection of a suitable house of worship. In 1852, the means at command were utilized in the erection of a respectable church edifice on Canal street, 50 by 32 feet, and two stories high, fully equal to the requirements of his congregation. The audience room was in the upper story.

As a part of the labor performed by Mr. Sturcken, an excellent school was founded by him for the education of the children of his charge—the same edifice being appropriated to purposes of a school room. The school was a large one and well conducted, with good discipline and careful instruction.

Mr. Sturcken is at present a citizen of Baltimore, Maryland, where, it is understood, he is still laboring to promote the interests of his church.

On the 1st of May, 1865, Rev. J. H. Jox, until then of Wisconsin, became the Pastor, and has since labored with eminent success in that relation. He is a man of quiet, unobtrusive manners, of much learning and great energy of character. Possessing these elements, he seems to be exactly adapted to the wants of his people; having thus far shown himself to be just the right man in the right place.

During the years 1867 and 1868, the congregation—which had grown from the original nine communicants to a number requiring a more capacious house of worship—under the personal supervision of its excellent Pastor, built the present magnificent structure, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Spear streets. The building is of brick, with a tower containing three bells,

and surmounted by a graceful spire. This edifice is among the best specimens of church architecture in the city, and has a seating capacity of eight hundred.

The congregation is out of debt and owns, in addition to its church building, a parsonage, school house and dwellings for each of its two school teachers, and is, therefore, in possession of elements developing into the means of promoting the greatest good to those for whose present and future well-being these judicious and painstaking efforts have been bestowed. Mr. Jox, in keeping open and in healthy condition these avenues of success, performs an amount of labor that would scarcely be recognized outside of his congregation, were not the results attained speaking monuments, so carefully and quietly is it done.

Neither does his work end in Logansport; in fact, this is the parent church, with branches radiating from it as a center throughout Northern and Western Indiana; yet he seems to guide and direct the whole, laboring with untiring industry.

The schools here, as at present conducted, are under the immediate management of two teachers, the average daily attendance being about one hundred and fifty. In these schools, religious instruction is a leading feature, the branches usually taught in our public schools receiving the attention necessary to qualify the instructed for all the practical duties of life.

Although this church is now less than thirty years old, it numbers, of regular communicants, more than five hundred persons.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST.

From the organization of the county up to 1841, few sermons in advocacy of the doctrine of the ultimate salvation of the human family from error and unbelief had been delivered in this locality. At that date, Rev. Erasmus Manford, now of Chicago, began to deliver his messages concerning the faith that was in him to the good people of Logansport and its adjacent neighborhoods. Then, there were not more than fifteen or, possibly, twenty outspoken believers in the teachings of that denomination in the entire county. Mr. Manford was an active and zealous worker in the cause he labored to vindicate. The bounds of his mission extended throughout the Valley of the Wabash, and beyond, wherever he could secure a hearing. He was, indeed, the pioneer minister of that persuasion in all Northern Indiana. In the Winter of 1842-3, several sermons were delivered by ministers from beyond the limits of the State to large and attentive audiences.

As early as 1844-5, Rev. Wm. S. Clark was employed, temporarily, by the friends in Logansport and vicinity to preach at short intervals. From that time forward, preaching was more frequent, resulting in a greatly increased interest in the peculiar doctrines of the sect.

In the Summer and Fall of 1857, meetings and services were more frequent than ever before, an increased desire being manifested by the public to hear proclamation of the doctrines so generally reprobated from the pulpits of the less liberal sects. Occasionally, ministers from other localities ventured out for the purposes of pioneer work visiting Logansport and its immediate neighborhood in their route. Whenever one such was announced to deliver his message, a comparatively large and always deeply interested audience was sure to greet him. Among the more popular during that period, were Rev. B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis, Isaac M. Westfall, of La Fayette, and T. C. Eaton, of Illinois. Through their efforts a spirit of inquiry was awakened, and the determination to organize a society soon became manifest. In August and September of that year, and early in October, there were several seasons of revival, Rev. Mr. Eaton laboring to that end.

On the 10th of October, 1857, an organization was effected, with a membership of seventeen, consisting of David Neal, Joseph Edwards, Hannah G. Edwards, Joseph N. Hendrickson, Mary J. Hendrickson, Jane Eldridge, Catharine P. Davis, T. B. Helm, John Comings, Elton Wade, James L. West, Mabel J. Wade, Susan P. Eaton, Philip J. La Rose, Elliott Lamb, James Chappelow and James J. Bates.

After that time services were held only once a month, regularly, sometimes more frequently, but at irregular intervals at which either Mr. Foster or Mr. Westfall or Mr. Eaton officiated the society increasing in strength and popularity. The services of a local minister were not secured until the Fall of 1859, when Thomas Gorman was employed, and remained with the church less than one year. After the retirement of Mr. Gorman, another minister was not engaged until the beginning of 1861, when Rev. J. D. H. Corwine assumed the pastoral charge. Mr. Corwine was a man of superior scholarship and very successful in his pulpit efforts, his style being easy, natural and singularly convincing. He maintained his relations as Pastor for a part of two years, a portion of his time being occupied as Principal in the Logansport Collegiate Institute.

Until 1863, the services of the church were held in the Court House. At that date, the building of the commodious church on Broadway was put under contract and completed in a reasonably short time, at a sum little in excess of six thousand dollars. The lot on which this house was erected, being one hundred and ten feet front, had been previously, in July, 1859, purchased at the low price of fifteen hundred dollars.

This house was dedicated to the worship of the All Father, on the 13th of May, 1866, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, then of Chicago, Illinois. In the meantime, Rev. W. W. Curry, then recently from Madison, Indiana, had been selected as Pastor, and, as such, was in charge, on the occasion referred to. Mr. Curry was succeeded on the 1st day of October, 1868, by Rev. N. S. Sage, whose ability as a pulpit orator has not been surpassed by any other resident minister in Logansport. Mr. Sage continued in charge during the succeeding two years and a half, having accomplished much good.

Rev. S. S. Hebbard became the successor of Mr. Sage, on the 17th of September, 1871. After a service of six months, he closed his labors with the church. During the period from that date until March, 1874, the church

was without a regular Pastor. At that time, Rev. N. S. Sage was again called and accepted the pastoral charge, devoting, thenceforward, his time and energies to the work, finally closing his labors here, in December, 1876. The church has now an actual membership of near one hundred.

Soon after the organization of the society, in 1857, it came into possession of a large fund bequeathed by the late Philip Pollard, for the erection of a church edifice of becoming proportions and securing a comfortable property. The building and property above referred to stand as enduring monuments of his liberal benefaction. A marble slab in front has this inscription: "First Universalist Church—Philip Pollard's Legacy—1863."

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

About the 1st of October, 1842, Elder John O'Kane, then of Crawfordsville, Ind., was invited, by some of the friends accepting his form of religious belief, to visit Logansport and minister to their spiritual wants. He came, accordingly, and labored successfully several weeks. The result of his evangelizing at that time was the organization of the first Christian (or Disciples') Church in Logansport, and, indeed, in Cass County. Elder O'Kane was a man of superior ability, and exerted a powerful influence for good in the line of his calling by his genial manner and excellent social qualities, with the addition of his eloquent presentation of the doctrines peculiar to that branch of church, calling many to communion with him. Occasionally, for several years afterward, he visited this city and county and preached to large audiences, including the congregation to whom he was the first to break the bread of life. These occasional ministrations by Elder O'Kane extended through a period of four or five years, and were the means of keeping alive and active the working elements of the original organization.

Subsequently, Elders Nelson, Hopkins, Mullis, Franklin and other ministers visited the church at intervals, as opportunity offered, and delivered their messages to the people, keeping alive the interest, almost latent, that the mission might eventually be accomplished. There were, however, no regular services held nor pastoral care bestowed upon the congregation until the year 1857, at which time Elder William Grigsby settled here. Under his care, the church increased in numbers, and a good influence was spread abroad, services being held with some degree of regularity, notwithstanding a stated house of worship had not yet been provided. To supply this want, different public halls were used for congregational worship, for several years the Court House being secured for that purpose. Mr. Grigsby continued in charge of the pastorate for about the period of ten years, and was succeeded by Dr. H. Z. Leonard, who preached irregularly for the congregation during a period of two or three years.

In the meantime, Elder Carpenter, of Wabash, and others came and held series of meetings, by means of which a lively interest was awakened and the church was inspired with new vigor in the promulgation of its work. The result was the employment of Elder J. L. Parsons, who was called to the pastoral charge of the church in the year 1870.

Elder Parsons remained during the succeeding three years, laboring with great efficiency and zeal. Under his administration of affairs, the long-felt want of a place of worship, permanent and of proper dimensions for the growing congregation, was supplied. Soon after his settlement here, he set about the work of devising means for the accomplishment of this most desirable enterprise. His labors, seconded by the active co-operation of the congregation, were crowned with success, and the close of the year 1871 found the society in the occupancy of a neat and commodious stone chapel, at the corner of Ninth and Spear streets, in the city of Logansport, erected and furnished at a cost of \$8,200. Since that time, the congregation has increased nearly two hundred in the number of its members, and has otherwise been in a healthy and prosperous condition, enjoying the fruits of zealous labor in their chosen field.

At the close of Mr. Parsons' term of service, Elder C. M. Robertson was called, sustaining the pastoral relation with distinguished ability during the years 1873-4. His labors were crowned with eminent success, and the evidences of his devotion to the cause of his choice will long remain to remind his people of the master spirit who ministered to them in times past.

While engaged in the special work, this congregation, during the year 1874, mainly through his instrumentality a branch church was organized on the South Side, and a beautiful brick edifice erected as a house of worship, the congregation supplying it with the needful furniture.

After Mr. Robertson closed his term of service, the church was without a pastor for a short season, yet services were conducted with considerable regularity by leading lay members of the church. Ultimately another Pastor was called in the person of Elder C. W. Martz, who remained in charge during the year following, but was a less efficient Pastor than Elder Robertson.

Upon the close of the term for which Elder Martz had been employed, services were again held by lay members, who thereby prevented the subsidence of interest in the observance of Christian duties. In the meantime, traveling Elders occasionally occupied the pulpit, until, some time in the Spring of 1877, Elder John Ellis was engaged as the minister in charge, and who now continues in that relation. At present, services are held regularly every Lord's day, morning and evening, in their comfortable chapel, and in connection with these services is a model Sunday school, the management of which is under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Winters. There is one feature in the management of this school that has, in the experience of this church, been one of the most powerful levers in securing continuity of interest in both school and church. It consists in each member of the church and congregation being also a member of the Sunday school, thereby establishing unity of interest and mutual co-operation in whatever tends to develop the most earnest effort for the success of the cause they labor to advance.

NORTH SIDE CHURCH.

This church, which is an off-shoot from the one just noticed, was organized on the 18th of April, 1874, on the north side of Eel River. The meet-

ings held in that locality resulting in the organization commenced in October, 1871, under the auspices of Dr. H. Z. Leonard and others. On the 12th of February, 1873, a series of meetings was commenced looking to the organization of a separate society, and continued with general regularity until the date when the organization was perfected. At this time, there were twenty seven members, Dr. Leonard being the officiating minister. Of those twenty-seven original members, twenty-two were baptized by Dr. Leonard, from October, 1875, up to that date.

The organizing services were conducted by Elder William J. Howe, of Chicago, in the brick meeting house, under the control of the society. The instituting ceremonies being completed, the Elder delivered an elaborate discourse on the subject of church officers and their duties. This completed, Elder Howe was called to the chair as President of the meeting, and Benjamin Sparks appointed Secretary. Then, H. Z. Leonard and S. A. Custer were appointed Elders by the presiding officer, which appointment was confirmed by a rising vote of the membership of the new church, and by the Presiding Elder declared the regularly constituted Elders of the congregation. In like manner, Levi D. Horn, Amos Mobley and James Wilson were appointed and confirmed as Deacons; thus, also, Mrs. Clary and Mrs. Morehart were appointed Deaconesses. The present membership is sixty-three. Services are held regularly, and a Sunday school has for some time been in successful operation.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

This branch of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, until within a few years past, had not found many advocates of its peculiar doctrines among the religiously inclined of our population. However, in accordance with the experience of all countries whose continually increasing and changing population brought people of all phases of religious opinion together in the same community, so here, the law of progress exerted itself and from these evolved the elements necessary to the introduction of the forms of worship recognized by the communicants of the church of Cumberland Presbyterians. In the course of time, religious teachers of that persuasion began to do missionary work in our midst with satisfactory results. Yet it was not until October, 1875, that formal steps began to be taken toward the cultivation of the fields thus opened. At that time, the Board of Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church appointed and located Rev. A. W. Hawkins, Missionary in Logansport.

The labors of Mr. Hawkins were not without success, and, in January, 1876, the inducements were such that the hall of the West Side Engine House was secured, in which to hold regular services. In May following, the congregation was organized, according to the formularies of the church, with a membership of thirty-five persons, zealously interested in the cause and desiring to promote its prosperity and usefulness, Mr. Hawkins being retained as Pastor.

In June, 1877, the congregation purchased a part of Lot No. 201, in the original town of West Logan, fronting on Broadway and Pawnee streets, for which they paid one thousand dollars. About the 1st of September following, a church house was commenced, 32x55 feet in size, and one story high, and completed in due time, the structure being neat and comely in appearance and well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. It was dedicated to the worship of the Most High, according to the forms of this branch of His church, on the third Sunday in December, 1877. Since that time, the church has prospered satisfactorily; the labors of the Pastor seem to be efficient and directed to the development of Christian examples.

FREE MASONRY.

The ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, for centuries past, has been the handmaid of civilization, her members carrying with them into the unbroken wilderness the fraternizing influences which have been found to be of such momentous value, even in the habitations of the unlettered savage. The primal settlements of Cass County did not constitute an exception to this rule. The first settlers here were members of this honorable fraternity, the effect of which was manifested in the early steps taken to establish a lodge. The moving spirit in this purpose was Gen. John Tipton, who was, at the time, a Past Grand Master of Masons in the State of Indiana. Accordingly, through his instrumentality, on the 24th of June, 1828, when Logansport was but a little more than two months old, a dispensation was issued by the acting Grand Master, Elihu Stout, on the representation that at Logansport, Indiana, there resided a number of members of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons who were desirous of associating themselves together, to those brethren, authorizing them to assemble and work together as a lodge. Under this authority, on Monday, the 25th of August following, M. W. John Tipton, P. G. M., instituted the first lodge in Cass County, afterward known and designated as Tipton Lodge, No. 83, the first officers being Hiram Todd, W. M.; Chauncey Carter, S. W.; John McGregor, J. W.; Hugh B. McKeen, Treasurer; John B. Duret, Secretary; James Foster, S. D.; D. F. Vandeventer, J. D.; Robert Scott and Richard Chabert, Stewards, and Antoine Gamelin, Tiler.

The membership at the date of institution was twelve, and the number was increased to eighteen before the end of four months. Nearly all of the pioneer settlers who came to Cass County during those few months were members of the order and soon thereafter affiliated with Tipton Lodge.

On the evening of December 23, 1828, the first death in the membership of Tipton Lodge occurred. At that time, James Foster died, at Miamiport (now Peru), and was buried with Masonic honors by the Lodge, on Christmas Day. His, therefore, was the first Masonic funeral in the county. Robert Hars, another member of Tipton Lodge, died on Christmas night, and was buried by the lodge on the 27th of December, 1828. During the succeeding ten years, the following brethren were elected and served one or more terms as Worshipful Master: Hiram Todd, John Tipton, Chauncey

Carter, Hiram A. Hunter, John B. Duret, Jacob Hull, John Yopst and John Green.

The first meeting of members of the Masonic fraternity in Cass County, which resulted in the institution of Tipton Lodge was held in an upper room of Gillis McBean's Cabin Hotel, at the southwest corner of Market and Bridge streets, in Logansport. For a short time subsequently, the meetings continued to be held there, until a more convenient hall was procured. Several different rooms, from time to time, were used for this purpose, among them McAlister's building and the old clerk's office, the latter being used for a longer period than any other prior to the use of the Lodge Hall on the northeast corner of North and Fourth streets.

At an early day, in the history of this Lodge, the building of a Masonic Hall was put under contract, but the progress toward its completion was slow, and it was not ready for dedication before the 2d of August 1827. At that time, the necessary preparations having been made, M. W. John Tipton, P. G. M., in the name of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, "dedicated the new hall to Masonry, to Virtue and Universal Benevolence, in ancient form." Spear S. Tipton delivered the dedicatory oration. The Committee of Arrangements, on that occasion, was composed of Gen. John Tipton, Uriah Farquhar, Chauncey Carter, Gen. Walter Wilson and John Yopst.

On the 28th of October following, a proposition was received from Logan Royal Arch Chapter, then recently organized, to purchase a one-half interest in the hall and the lot upon which it was erected. At a subsequent meeting, held on the 4th of November, a conference of the committees of the two bodies, respectively, having in the meantime been held, a report, embodying the details of the agreement arrived at, was submitted, considered and then unanimously adopted. Upon the basis of that agreement and the execution of the necessary papers, Logan Chapter, No. 2, became possessed of a one-half interest in that property. Since then the joint ownership has continued intact.

Tipton Lodge, now, in the fiftieth year of its existence, as in the past, occupies a respectable position among the sister lodges of this jurisdiction. Membership, 116.

GALVESTON LODGE, No. 244.

On the 6th of November, 1857, a dispensation was granted, authorizing members in the vicinity of Galveston to work as a Lodge. May 25, 1859, a charter was granted to Galveston Lodge, No. 244, with James D. Loder as the first W. M.; Alexander Murphy, S. W., and T. Baldwin, J. W. Membership, 64.

ORIENT LODGE, No. 272,

was organized at Logansport, on the 1st day of June, 1860, under dispensation granted May 30, 1860; working now under a charter dated May 25, 1861. Horace Coleman was the first Master; S. B. Richardson and Geo. F. Johnson the first Wardens. The last report shows a membership of 163.

WALTON LODGE, No. 423.

A dispensation was granted to John M. Bottenberg and others, at Walton, on the 24th of August, 1869. After working satisfactorily until the 28d day of May, 1871, a charter was granted, designating John M. Bottenberg, as the first W. M.; William Bocher, S. W., and A. C. Shope, J. W. Membership, 37.

NEW WAVERLY LODGE, No. 484.

To the members at New Waverly a dispensation was granted, sometime in the year 1873. On the 26th of May, 1874, a charter was granted, prescribing James A. Adrian as W. M.; Abram Ellis as S. W., and Robert E. Dean as J. W. Membership, 36.

YOUNG AMERICA LODGE, No. 534,

was granted a dispensation on the 24th of February, 1876. The Grand Lodge, being satisfied with their proficiency, granted a charter on the 24th of May, 1877. The report of 1877 shows a membership of 15.

LOGAN CHAPTER, No. 2,

of Royal Arch Masons, was organized on the 30th day of October, 1837, under a dispensation from the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, dated October 7th, preceding. John Tipton, H. P.; Jacob Hull, K., and Nicholas D. Grover, S., constituted the first Council. From the date of organization to the present time, its membership has continued to increase steadily but surely, including among them some of the brightest Masonic lights, companions who have taken the highest rank in the Councils of the State. Membership, 101.

LOGANSFORT COUNCIL, No. 11,

of Royal and Select Masters, was organized June 24, 1857, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Council of the State of Indiana, dated the 20th of June of that year. It received a charter from the same Grand authority, on the 18th of May, 1858, and has since continued to work under the same. Membership, 66.

ST JOHN'S COMMANDERY, No. 24,

was organized on the 1st day of July, 1872, by Sir Kt. William Hacker, P. G. C. and Inspector General of the Grand Commandery of the State of Indiana, under a dispensation granted by Right Eminent Grand Commander Charles Cruft, of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Indiana.

Previously, on the 19th day of June, 1872, a Convention of Knight Templars was held in the Hall of Logan Chapter, No. 2, at Logansport, Indiana,

at which the following Sir Knights were present: P. G. C. William Hacker, Baldwin Commandery, No. 2; Sir Kts. Alvin M. Higgins, Job B. Eldridge and Samuel B. Richardson, of Lafayette Commandery, No. 3; Allen J. Fisk, Richmond Commandery, No. 8, Indiana; and Jesse Duncan, Reed Commandery, No. 6, Dayton, Ohio.

The petitioners for dispensation were A. M. Higgins, J. B. Eldridge, J. A. Adrian, Jesse Duncan, John Cooper, S. B. Richardson, Allen J. Fisk, Peter Chidester and F. W. Williams.

Under dispensation, the following officers were appointed: Sir Samuel B. Richardson, E. C.; Sir Alvin M. Higgins, Generalissimo; Sir Job B. Eldridge, C. Gen'l; Sir Edward J. Purdy, Prelate; Sir Lorenzo C. Miles, S. W.; Sir Charles F. Thompson, J. W.; Sir Raymond C. Taylor, Treas.; Sir Rob't R. Carson, Rec.; Sir John Mackinson, S'd Br.; Sir Willard B. Schrier, Sw'd Br.; Sir Danford E. Andrus, War.; Sir George C. Horne, C. of G.

On the 2d of April, 1873, A. O. 755, a charter was granted, re-appointing the aforementioned officers. June 2d following, the commandery was instituted and the officers duly installed, by D. G. C. Sir And. H. Hamilton, of Fort Wayne.

The material and working qualities of this branch of Templar Masonry in Indiana place it, by common acceptance, among those of highest rank in this grand jurisdiction. Its apartments and paraphernalia are, perhaps, surpassed by none.

A. AND A. SCOTTISH RITE.

Hamilton Lodge of Perfection, No. 3, was organized in January, 1867, by E. G. Hamilton, of La Porte, Indiana, Dist. Dep. Insp. General, by whom, also, sixteen brethren received the degrees appertaining to the rite. The first officers were R. Bro. Charles F. Thompson, T. P. G. M.; R. Bro. Willard G. Nash, Dep. G. M.; R. Bro. Charles L. Moudy, Ven. S. G. W.; R. Bro. Lorenzo C. Miles, Ven. J. G. W.

Logan Council, Princes of Jerusalem, No. 2, another branch of the Scottish Rite, was constituted at the same time and by the same authority. The first officers were Val. P. S. B. Richardson, M. E. S. P. G. M.; Val. P. Alvin M. Higgins, G. H. P.; Val. P. John Mangus, M. E. S. G. W.; Val. P. Charles Horning, M. E. J. G. W.

These two branches of the Masonic family, known by the above title, after their organization in Logansport, received numerous accessions to their membership, and for a time, flourished and prospered; but ere long the interest inspired by the striking impressiveness of the ritualistic work began to wane and members failed in their attendance. As the best thing to be done, under the circumstances, the charters were surrendered and certificates of membership issued, many of which have been deposited in other jurisdictions.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The grand body known as the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the State of Indiana, was organized at New Albany, on the 14th of August, 1837, the charter bearing date May 17th preceding. The progress of the order was not rapid, in the earlier years of its existence, but eleven subordinate lodges having been chartered in the succeeding six years. The twelfth, in order of succession, was at Logansport, and took the name of Neilson Lodge, its charter bearing date November 21, 1843. The charter members were John Green, Job B. Eldridge, Francis H. L. Laird, and members from Delphi. John Green was the first N. G. of the Lodge. From the fact that Neilson Lodge had among its members some of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, if not in the United States, as well as some of the most active and efficient, for many years it occupied a prominent position among the sister Lodges of the State. About the year 1854, the continued drafts upon the relief and charity funds of the Lodge began gradually to exhaust the energies of her members, so that, in the course of time, disappointment and disaffection did their work, and the charter was surrendered in 1859, having long struggled to recover the wonted zeal of early days. Membership cards were issued to those of the members who had not already withdrawn.

An Encampment was instituted about the year 1852, and after a prosperous career of a few years, passed into history as another victim of ill-directed zeal and mistaken philanthropy.

When the discouraging condition of affairs in Neilson Lodge began to grow painfully manifest, the disaffection took deep hold; several of the members withdrew, who, to the number of five—John P. Baker, John T. Musselman, George Cecil, Jordan Vigus and Jacob Bemisdarfer—petitioned the Grand Lodge for a warrant, authorizing them to work as a Lodge. The necessary preliminary steps having been taken, in the meantime, a charter was duly granted, bearing date January 13, 1847, to Logan Lodge, No. 40, which was duly instituted by Job B. Eldridge, D. D. G., assisted by the following Past Grands: William Sullivan, John Green, F. E. Goodsell, Milton Hundon, J. Spencer, P. A. Hackelman, H. J. Canniff, John L. Robinson, M. D. Lott, Peter Dunkel, A. J. Field and A. M. Higgins—Jordan Vigus, N. G., and George Cecil, Secretary.

For a few years subsequent to its organization, this Lodge prospered healthfully; but ere long the interest of the members was allowed to weaken, being similarly affected with Neilson Lodge; but the recuperative power of a united purpose to succeed restored, in a measure, the ancient zeal, and Logan Lodge now enjoys a good degree of prosperity.

An outgrowth of the apparent apathy affecting the more rapid progress of No. 40 was the institution of Eel River Lodge, No. 417, on the 11th of June, 1873, under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge at the previous May session to William H. Jacks, Daniel Comingore, Seth B. Pratt, D. C. Plank, D. T. Cook, John H. Shultz, F. C. Semelroth, A. B. Crampton, Hugh Hillhouse, James P. Martin and John W. Cost, as charter members. This new Lodge was instituted by Corresponding Secretary B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis, as Special Deputy, at the request of the charter members. He was assisted by P. G. John Reynolds, also of Indianapolis.

The first officers were William H. Jacks, N. G.; Seth B. Pratt, V. G.; Daniel Comingore, R. S., and John H. Shultz, Treas.

Anterior, however, to the institution of Eel River Lodge, Cass Encampment, No. 119, had been instituted in Logansport, on the 9th of July, 1872, W. H. Jacks, A. C. Hall, Lindol Smith, W. H. Ashton, Russel Crim, Joseph Hartman, L. H. Shaffer, Z. Hunt and A. M. Higgins being charter members.

Outside of Logansport, the following subordinate Lodges and Encampments have been instituted in the county:

New Waverly Lodge, at New Waverly; an Encampment having also been instituted at that place

Galveston Lodge, with an Encampment, at the town of Galveston.

Walton Lodge and an Encampment, at the town of Walton.

Young America Lodge, with an Encampment, at the town of Young America.

Onward Lodge, at the town of Onward.

The date of organization, the original and present officers and members of these latter branches of the order we have been unable to obtain.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Wherever disease prevails, the skill of the physician is required to counteract its influence and relieve the human system from its ravages. New countries and sparse settlements are not an exception to the rule; hence, as the demand is, so the supply. In the early settlements of Cass County, as elsewhere, there was sickness, and doctors came. The first physician of which we have any account was Dr. J. T. Liston, who was a resident of the county in 1827-8, but who subsequently went to Miamisport (now Peru), about the year 1832. Within a few years past, he has returned to this county, and is still a citizen here.

Next to him, in point of time, perhaps, was Dr. Hiram Todd, who came from Ohio and settled in Logansport in June, 1828, and remained here until about 1834, when he removed to Fort Wayne. He died some years since.

In July, 1834, Dr. G. N. Fitch located here, and was followed by Dr. Uriah Farquhar, in June, 1835. The two latter were the most eminent of the early physicians, acquiring a most enviable reputation in this particular sphere. Dr. Fitch still remains, but Dr. Farquhar died a few years ago.

Among the early physicians here, we note the names of Dr. John Lytle, Dr. Frederick Fitch (father of G. N.), Dr. Geo. M. Jerolaman, Dr. Brackett, Dr. A. B. Buchanan, Dr. F. O. Miller, Dr. William Culbertson, Dr. R. Faber and Dr. J. F. Merrill, all of the class known as the "Old School" or Allopathic. These were the chief of the early practitioners of the healing art in Cass County.

A little more recently, the Eclectic, a branch of the profession claiming more advanced thought and method in the treatment of disease, acquired a footing in the county, and have accumulated greatly in numbers and popularity. Among the first of these was Dr. James A. Taylor, who came here about the year 1842. His system of practice was first known as the Uroscopic, but was eventually modified into the Eclectic. In the course of his practice, he gained a very extensive reputation for skill in the management of cases submitted to his care. Of this school, Dr. Taylor was a representative man. Drs. John B. and John H. Shultz, Dr. John J. Burton and others of to-day are of this school.

The Homeopathic system, also, is entitled to be classed among those winning a position in this county. The first practitioner of this class that we now call to mind was Dr. J. F. Graeber, who came here about the year 1857, and devoted some time to the practice of his profession. He was reputed to be a man thoroughly read and a skillful practitioner. The next of this school, perhaps, was the firm of Saunders & Rowsey, who came here about the year 1866, and, by diligent attention to business, secured a fair practice. They remained here some two or three years, during which time they won the confidence of our citizens. The successor of this firm was Dr. George Pyburn, an Englishman of fair scholastic attainments and large medical experience. His practice, not very large at first, became, in course of time, quite extensive, and his treatment of diseases generally successful. He left here some five years ago. Contemporaneous with Dr. Pyburn was Dr. Adolphus, a learned man and a physician of very extensive experience. He was also a successful practitioner, and commanded a liberal patronage.

In 1869, this branch of the profession began to be represented by Dr. J. W. Irons. He gradually succeeded to a large city and county practice, and for several years was the County Physician, having medical charge of the Asylum for the Poor. He, with Dr. Carpenter, now maintains the reputation of homeopathy in Cass County successfully.

About the year 1846, a District Society, embracing the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami and Wabash, was formed subordinate to the State Medical Association, and kept up its organization for several years. It was subsequently merged in the

CASS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The formation of this society was the result of a manifest necessity on the part of the profession, to secure not only a combination of effort in advancing its status and enlarging the domain of its usefulness, but to guard it against the deceptions of disqualified, irresponsible practitioners. Therefore, as an outgrowth of this sentiment, and as a means of realizing the influence heretofore exerted by the District Association, the members of the profession, after mature consideration of the premises, met in Logansport on the 25th of June, 1873, and perfected the organization of the Society by prescribing the Articles of Association, to which the names of sixteen reputable practicing physicians of Cass County were attached, adopting a code of By-laws and Regulations, and electing officers pursuant thereto.

The original officers so elected were: J. A. Adrian, President; W. H. Bell, Vice President; J. H. Goodell, Secretary; J. M. Justice, Treasurer; A. Coleman, I. B. Washburn and James Thomas, Censors.

The objects of the society, as set forth in the Articles of Association, were as follows:

"2. The objects of this Society shall be the advancement of medical science; the promulgation of medical knowledge; the promotion of the interests of the members, and all measures adapted for the relief of suffering; to improve the health and protect the lives of the people."

The prescribed qualifications for membership were:

"3. Any graduate of Medicine of any regular school, who is in good moral and professional standing, may become a member of this Society by signing the constitution and complying with the by-laws thereof; and, in lieu of a diploma, shall submit to a written examination provided for in the constitution and by-laws of this Society."

By the provisions of Article 1 of the Constitution and By-Laws:

"The name and title of this society shall be the Cass County Medical Society, and shall be auxiliary and subject to the Indiana State Medical Society."

Section 5 of Article VI provides as follows:

"Sec 5. It shall be the duty of the Censors to examine candidates for membership who have not the credentials prescribed by Section 1 of Article III, and, where the applicant gives satisfactory evidence of qualifications in the various branches of medical science, give him a certificate of the fact, if in the interim of the meetings, and, if it be at any meeting, report the same to the Society."

Under the head of "Powers and Duties," Section 1 of Article VIII provides, that "The Society shall have full power to adopt such measures as may be deemed most efficient for mutual improvement, for exciting a spirit of emulation, for facilitating the dissemination of useful knowledge, for promoting friendly intercourse among its members and for the advancement of medical science."

Section 7 of the same Article authorizes the Secretary, with the approval of the Society, to appoint, at each regular meeting three members whose duty it shall be to prepare and read papers on some medical subject of their own choosing, or to report cases in practice as they may elect.

Article XIV prescribes as the Society's "Code of Ethics" the code adopted by the "American Medical Association."

Membership is forfeited by a non-compliance with the letter or spirit of the regulations and code adopted and in force—after a full and fair trial and a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting.

The following are the present officers and members of the Society: President, Wm. H. Bell; Vice President, James M. Justice; Secretary, J. Z. Powell; Treasurer, Ruel Faber; Censors, G. N. Fitch, H. C. Gemmill and A. Coleman.

Members James A. Adrian, Wm. H. Bell, Asa Coleman, Henry C. Gemmill, Ruel Faber, Joseph Hallinan, John Herman, F. C. Dale, G. N. Fitch, James M. Justice, Ben. C. Stevens, Allen B. Strode, J. Z. Powell, James Thomas, N. W. Cady and John Wilds.

Since the organization of this Society the members have been active in advancing its interests by the means prescribed in its regulations. At almost every regular meeting, papers and test cases have been presented and discussed, eliciting the attention of the profession to the importance of taking advanced steps in the practice of the present day. As a consequence, the treatment of diseases incident to this region especially is becoming more in consonance with progressive and progressing thought.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This association is the legitimate outgrowth of a long-felt desire on the part of our citizens to inaugurate a system of social policy which, in its results, would secure the means of mutual improvement among its members and the encouragement of well doing among those affected by the irregularities of social life, and exemplify the value of religious, moral and intellectual training as an inducement to avoid the wrong by companionship with the right, thus opening an avenue through which the condition of every member of society may be bettered.

With these ideas in view, after a free discussion of the issues presented, on the 26th of April, 1870, the "Young Men's Christian and Library Association of Logansport, Indiana," was organized. The means proposed by this organization were devotional meetings, social and literary reunions and lectures, the maintaining of a reading room, library and a public hall, with such other appropriate means as might be adopted. The members were divided into four classes—Active, Life, Honorary and Sustaining. The organizing officers were, President, S. T. McConnell; First Vice President, Dr. J. W. Talbott; Second Vice President, Elihu S. Rice; Corresponding Secretary, A. H. McDonald; Recording Secretary, H. H. DeWolf; Treasurer, Thomas H. Wilson.

During the succeeding period of five and a half years, the association, by its influence and example, established the utility of its organization and encouraged its members to enlarge the sphere of its operations to accord with what experience had sanctioned as in consonance with public sentiment.

Accordingly, on the 17th of December, 1875, a re-organization was effected, under the specific title of the "Young Men's Christian Association of Logansport," the name by which it has since been known and recognized.

Under its auspices, numerous meetings have been held, developing more fully its purposes and mission, whereby Christianity has been encouraged and large numbers added to the communicants of the several churches of the city.

Its present officers are, John H. Talbott President; O. A. Lamphear, Vice President; T. J. Legg, Recording Secretary; C. B. Whiting, Corresponding Secretary; John A. McCullough, Treasurer.

Board of Directors—John H. Talbott, T. J. Legg, John A. McCullough, W. T. Wilson, O. A. Lamphear, C. B. Whiting, George Snider, William McDonald and W. H. Von Behren.

LUX ET VERITAS,
INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

The following extracts from their corporate regulations will give a more accurate view of the range of its work and the objects contemplated in its organization:

Membership.—All ministers and members in good standing in Evangelical Churches may become regular members. Any person not a member of an Evangelical Church, but of good moral character, may become an Associate member.

Object of the Association is, in general, to promote the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world, especially to surround with Christian influence the young men of this community, whether strangers or residents, if, by any means, some may be saved."

ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

As early as the Summer of 1875, the question of organizing an institution for the purpose of better providing for the wants of that class of unfortunate who are left without estate or the means of support by the death or indigence of parents was quite extensively canvassed among the charitably disposed of our citizens. About that time, a few of the warm hearted Christian ladies of our city undertook the task of supplying the apparent demand. The movement met with the emphatic approval of the entire community, and its immediate demands seconded by the contributions awarded for that purpose. Central among those who operated with devoted effort to that end was Mrs. Minnie Griffith, of this city. She gave form to the enterprise by taking charge of the temporary organization in person, devoting her time and energies, and providing a suitable building for the practical demonstration of the cherished idea.

For two years, the experiment was tested by the measure of experience and its utility fully assured, notwithstanding there were many discouragements encountered and overcome with a spirit that ensures certainty in the attainment of any desired end.

With these results in view and the magnitude of the work duly weighed, at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Wednesday, the 2d day of January, 1878, to consider the propriety of re-organization, a large attendance of the friends of the Association being present, giving sanction to the proceedings fraught with such momentous interest to the well-being of the Society.

The result of the management, as developed in the second annual report, "showed that during the year it had twenty-nine children under its care, and, as opportunity had afforded good homes had been provided for some, while others were returned to their mothers, who thought they were able to care for them, leaving in the asylum, at present, nineteen inmates, twelve of whom are attending school. Of the whole number enrolled at this date, only three remain who were there when the last annual report was rendered."

On the 1st of February following the re-organization was perfected, under the corporate name of "The Orphans' Home Association." The range and scope of the organization is fully set forth in the articles of the Association, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, residents of the City of Logansport, in Cass County, in the State of Indiana, do hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of organizing and maintaining a benevolent or charitable association for the care, support, discipline and education of orphan and poor children within Cass County, Indiana, and to establish and maintain a 'home' for furtherance of the aforesaid object of said Association.

"Any one may become a member of this Association by subscribing to its articles and paying the sum of \$3 annually toward its support. Membership is lost by failure to pay said sum of \$3 annually. There shall be each year, and on the first Wednesday of January of each year, twelve Directors elected, in whom shall be reposed the care and management of the affairs of the Association and of its property and finance. These Directors shall have no authority to borrow money on the credit of the Association or to pledge its property by mortgage or otherwise for the payment of money; but, in other respects, shall have full power to contract for and transact the business of the Association.

"There shall be no sectarian or religious discrimination in the management of the Association."

The officers of the Association for the year 1878 are the following:

President, Mrs. John C. Merriam; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Williamson Dunn, Mrs. Caroline Taylor; Secretary, Mrs. Martha J. Laades; Treasurer, Miss Bridget Landrigan.

The Board of Directors consists of Mrs. D. D. Dykeman, Mrs. A. H. Barnett, Mrs. William H. Johnson, Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, Mrs. A. W. Ullery, Mrs. E. S. Rice and Mrs. D. W. Tomlinson.

Advisory Committee—D. P. Baldwin, D. W. Tomlinson, W. T. Wilson.

FATHER MATHEW T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Among the numerous organizations that have been formed in this community, designed to promote the cause of temperance, none have operated in a more extensive field, and none have wrought a mightier change for good in the sphere of its operations, than the Father Mathew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society. While others have risen and flourished for a time and then died away, for the want of an interest sufficiently vitalizing to keep it alive, this society, after an existence of nearly eight years, still moves forward, conquering and to conquer, as if its mission were but just commenced.

This society was organized on the 9th of November, 1870, under the inspiration of the following motto: "Shield us from the evils of Intemperance." The number of members at the date of organization was eighteen.

The purposes set forth in the preamble to the regulations adopted for its government are the following: "To form a more perfect organization to facilitate the transaction of business, to insure concord and harmony, pro-

mote the cause of Temperance, encourage benevolence, provide for the common wants of the brotherhood, and secure all the blessings this fraternity can afford."

The pledge is no less significant and appropriate: "I promise, with Divine assistance, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and prevent as much as possible, by advice and example, intemperance in others."

OUR MILITARY EXPERIENCES.

Although many of the early settlers of Cass County had participated in warlike conflicts with Indians and with the marshaled hosts of civilized nations they cannot, with propriety, be designated as a people trained in the arts of war. While this is true, it is nevertheless a fact, that always, whenever occasion demanded and a call was made requiring soldiers for the defense of our firesides, or the protection of our more distant borders, even for the maintenance of the right of the State and in support of the General Government in enforcing obedience to law; for suppressing rebellion against the authority of the nation, the inborn disposition of our people to defend the right and chastise the wrong has always predominated, inciting them to take up arms to support the one and oppose the other.

Aside from individual experiences, no demands upon them to take up arms and march toward prospective battle fields in martial array had been made upon them, until the numerous invasions of our territory by Black Hawk and his followers, in May, 1832. At that period, when the prospects were favorable for a visit from the warlike chief, as by common impulse, the people rose and prepared to dispute his right to come with the fire-brand and scalping knife to deprive us of our homes and sacrifice our "household gods" to the blighting touch of savage cruelty. From this county and the settlements adjacent, there were few who manifested a disposition to enter the ranks and take part in the expedition, owing to the sparseness of the settlements, preferring, rather, to remain and protect the settlements from invasion. The expedition, however, was without other results than a summary chastisement of the leading spirits, on the banks of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the upper Iowa, on the 2d of August, 1832.

In 1835, while the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal was in progress, two parties of the Irish laborers, known as Fardowns and Corkonians, engaged on that work, having brought with them from the "ould country" their ancient feuds, came in collision near La Gro, Wabash County, threatening the demolition of each other and general devastation along the line of work. This riot made the interposition of the military power of the State necessary for its suppression. On the Governor's call, Gen. John Tipton was put in chief command, and Capt. Spear S. Tipton, with a company of militia from this county, left for the scene of action and participated in the restoration of quiet and order.

Again, at the time of the Pottawatomie payment, in September, 1836, a difficulty arose in reference to the distribution of the moneys to be paid out to them for lands purchased and for annuities. Owing to the character of the parties engaged and the apparent cause for a serious collision, the Indian Agent, Col. Pepper, as a means of preserving quiet and suppressing disorder, called out the Peru Grays, under the command of Capt. A. M. Higgins, and the Logansport Dragoons, commanded by Capt. G. N. Fitch. The timely arrival of these warlike auxiliaries had a tendency to still the troubled waters and to induce a spirit of conciliation and compromise which resulted in an amicable adjustment of the grievances, without bloodshed.

MEXICAN WAR.

Upon the declaration of war by the United States in June, 1846, and a call for volunteers by the Governor of the State of Indiana, Cass County was the first to respond with a full company, under the command of Capt. Spear S. Tipton. For a graphic history of this company and its exploits, the reader is referred to the following, slightly condensed, from the pen of Corporal McFadin, to whose painstaking care our people are indebted for the preservation of many interesting incidents connected with the expedition—its departure, military service and return home with the trophies of war:

CASS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

BY CORPORAL S. L. M'FADIN.

"The 8th of June, 1846, will long be remembered as an eventful day in the history of Cass County in general, and Logansport in particular. On that day, it had been announced, the boys were to leave for the seat of war. The town was full of people from all parts of the county to witness the departure, many having relatives and friends in the company, which consisted of ninety-two men, not one of whom, except Capt. Spear S. Tipton, was married. The Captain left us at New Albany, having received a Lieutenant's commission in the Regular Army, thus leaving the company without a married man in it, which could hardly be said of any other company in that war.

"Before the departure of the company, the ladies of Logansport presented it with an elegant flag, prepared by their hands, as a memento of the good opinion entertained and an inducement to deeds of valor on the battle field. With many fond adieus and hopes expressed for our safe return, we took transportation to Indianapolis, over the Michigan road, in thirty wagons, no railroads at that time having been built in this part of the State.

"Arriving at the capital, we were quartered at the Palmer House, the principal hotel of the city, Capt. Cyrus Vigus acting as Quartermaster and Commissary. It was yet thirty miles to the railroad, at Edinburgh, on the Madison & Indianapolis Road, to which place we had the same kind of transportation, but thence to Madison by rail. We passed down the inclined plane of the Madison hill, at an angle of forty-five degrees, in open box cars, with such velocity that some thought the middle of the Ohio River

would be our destination. However, we rounded the curve all right, and proceeded thence to New Albany, the place of rendezvous of the Indiana troops.

The following is a list of the officers and men as they were mustered into the service of the United States, by Capt. Churchill, U. S. Army, at New Albany, on the 19th day of June, 1846:

"Capt. Stanislaus Lasselle; First Lieut. Wm. L. Brown; Second Lieut. D. M. Dunn; Third Lieut. G. W. Blackmore; First Sergeant J. H. Tucker; Second Sergt. J. M. Lasselle; Third Sergt. E. Farquhar; Fourth Sergt. T. A. Weirick; First Corporal B. P. Turner; Second Corp. H. W. Vigus; Third Corp. T. W. Douglass; Fourth Corp. T. H. Bringham; Fifer L. H. Keep; Drummer J. M. Vigus; Wm. Fosdick, Surgeon; J. Stephenson, Color Bearer.

"Privates—J. S. Armitage, D. C. Buchanan, W. B. Buchanan, J. Brisco, J. T. Bryer, S. Berry, L. B. Butler, W. Bockover, H. Borman, J. Bowser, D. Barrett, D. S. Barbour, S. Baily, O. Baily, W. B. Buckingham, B. Crawford, G. T. Case, W. Crumley, S. M. Cotner, G. Coleman, J. Cotter, P. Doyle, J. Dawson, A. Daniels, T. S. Dunn, R. Denbo, J. Duel, G. Emerson, I. H. Foreman, A. B. Foster, D. B. Farrington, O. H. P. Grover, J. B. Grover, A. D. Graham, N. F. Hines, C. B. Hopkinson, A. Hunter, C. Hillhouse, D. W. Johnson, R. L. Kelly, W. B. Kelly, J. Kernodle, J. La Rose, J. Loser, J. M. Morse (elected Corporal at Mier, Mex.), F. O. Miller, W. Miller, T. P. McBean, W. W. McMillen, J. C. Moore, J. Martin, S. L. McFadin (elected Corporal at the mouth of the Rio Grande), T. Montgomery, E. McGrew, J. Monroe, W. Obenchain, B. W. Peters, I. D. Patterson, B. Purscell, J. Pfouts, M. Reese, P. Rector, S. B. Richardson, S. D. Rhorer, W. T. Sheppard, R. L. Stuart, P. Smith, C. Smith, S. Thomas, S. L. F. Tippet, Wm. Thompson, W. L. Wolf, L. G. Ward, F. T. Windrich, P. N. Whittinghill, D. Yopst.

"There were three regiments, the First, Second and Third, formed at New Albany. Our company was placed in the First, Col. James P. Drake; Lieut. Col. C. C. Nave; Maj. Henry S. Lane. We left New Albany in about two weeks, taking transportation on the steamer Cincinnati, for New Orleans. On arriving at that place, we went into camp on the 'Old Battle Ground,' and three days later, shipped on board the schooner Sophia Walker, for passage across the Gulf, landing, after a rough voyage of four days, on the Brazos Santiago, a low, sandy island. Here there was no vegetation of any kind, with nothing better to drink than brackish water.

"We remained here but a short time, and then moved to the mouth of Rio Grande River, where the regiment was stationed for some time. Through the interposition of officers, the regiment was ordered to the front at Monterey and Saltillo. But, owing to some misunderstanding about the matter, after passing through Camargo, Mier, Ciralvo, and traveling nearly one hundred miles over a rough, mountainous country, we were met, at a place called the Burnt Rancho, with orders from Gen. Taylor, directing us back to Matamoras and the mouth of the Rio Grande, and retraced our steps accordingly, but with heavy hearts.

"When less than four months of our term of enlistment remained, we were once more ordered to Monterey, going by steamboat to Camargo, and thence, by land, to Mier, Ciralvo, Burnt Rancho (where we were turned back before), thence to Ramas, Marine and Walnut Springs, within five miles of Monterey, where we met Gen. Taylor and his command. We remained here until our time had almost expired, and were then ordered home.

"During our stay at this place, we enjoyed some opportunity for hasty inspection of the surrounding country. The place itself is beautiful, with large springs, and in the immediate vicinity, groves of fine trees, chief among which were the English walnut and live oak. In sight of our camp, also, was the 'Camanche Saddle,' as it was called, being a mountain nearly two and a half miles high, the space between the two principal spurs of which, in the distance, resembles a saddle.

"Leaving this place, we took up our line of march for Camargo, where we took steamboat to the mouth of the river, marching, thence, overland to Brazos Island, where we took shipping in the Desdemonia for the mouth of the Mississippi and New Orleans, at which latter place we were mustered out of service on the 15th day of June, 1847. From New Orleans we took passage, by singular coincidence, on the steamer Cincinnati—the same that originally brought us here—on our return trip to the Queen City of the West. From Cincinnati we were transported, by canal, to Logansport. Our return home was greeted by the people turning out en masse, a sumptuous dinner served in the Court House and winding up with a grand ball at night."

The company, as mustered in, contained ninety-two men. When mustered out, it contained fifty-seven men, thirty-one having been discharged on account of ill health, three died in Mexico—Wm. B. Buchanan, Dyer Barrett and Caleb B. Hopkinson.

The officers, as mustered out, were Capt. Stanislaus Lasselle; First Lieut. Wm. L. Brown; Second Lieut. D. M. Dunn; Third Lieut. Geo. W. Blackmore; First Sergt. J. H. Tucker; Second Sergt. J. M. Lasselle; Third Sergt. T. A. Weirick; Fourth Sergt. H. W. Vigus; First Corp. B. P. Turner; Second Corp. T. H. Bringham; Third Corp. S. L. McFadin; Fourth Corp. J. M. Morse; L. H. Keep, Fifer; J. M. Vigus, Drummer, and E. Farquhar, Hospital Steward.

Of the number mustered into service, forty-two only are now living, the remaining fifty having passed away. Twenty of them now reside in this county, the largest number in any one county, perhaps, in the State, as they are probably, the only company holding annual re-unions commemorative of their departure to the seat of war on the 8th of June, 1846.

THE LATE REBELLION.

Scarcely had it been announced that Fort Sumter had been fired upon before the spirit of war commanded the thoughts and actions of our people. The response was as ready as the impulse was determined, and the history

of the part taken by our soldiers in the various encounters that mark the progress of the war, presents a record as creditable, perhaps, as that of any other county in Indiana, if, indeed, it is not equal to that of any other in the nation. As an evidence of the promptness that characterized the movements of our people upon call for their services, it is officially stated that Cass County furnished a company of the original Ninth regiment of Indiana Volunteers, the first that left the State for service in West Virginia. On the 15th of April, 1861, the first call for troops was made by the President. The following day, the first commission was issued to Robert H. Milroy, as Captain of Company G. Six days later, Dudley H. Chase was commissioned Captain of Company K, of the same regiment, who reported at once for duty and was mustered into service on the tenth day after the issue of the call for volunteers.

The regiment left for the seat of war, departing from Indianapolis on the 29th of May, and three days later was in active service, participating in an engagement at Philippi, on the 3d of June. These were ninety days men, but during this short period they exhibited fighting qualities worthy the cause that called them forth. Capt. Chase, after serving during the period of his enlistment, immediately re-entered service in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, where he won for himself a most honorable record.

Immediately upon the call of May 3, 1861, for three years men, enlistments began to be made in this county. So rapidly were enrollments made that another company was formed, which afterward became Company F, of the Twentieth Regiment. When this regiment was organized, William L. Brown, of this county, was elected Colonel, and Benjamin H. Smith, Major, their commissions bearing date July 23, 1861. Company F of this regiment had for its superior officers, John Kistler, of Carroll County, Captain; Thomas H. Logan, First and Ed. C. Sutherland, Second Lieutenant, both of Cass County. On the 15th of November 1862, T. H. Logan became Captain, when Ed. C. Sutherland was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy and Harvey H. Miller, also of this county, to the Second. Jonathan C. Kirk was commissioned as Second Lieutenant on the 1st of August, 1864, and subsequently promoted to the First Lieutenantcy, on the re-organization of the regiment.

The Twentieth Regiment made a record for itself in the history of the war that will not soon be obliterated, suffering, perhaps more severely in the loss of officers and men killed and disabled, than any other regiment of the State. Col. Brown was killed on Manassas Plains, August 29, 1862, and history ascribes to him the credit of being a brave man, a judicious officer and a rigid disciplinarian. In this and subsequent battles in which the Twentieth was engaged, many of Cass County's gallant sons yielded up their lives for the country's good, while others, from the effect of wounds received and diseases incurred, came home to die. Among these was Lieut. Sutherland, who died on the 26th of May, 1864.

A few weeks later, the Forty-sixth Regiment was formed, the principal officers of which were from this county, as were, also, the major part of companies B, D, I and K, and portions of F and H. The regimental officers from this county at the date of organization were Graham N. Fitch, Colonel; Newton G. Scott, Lieutenant Colonel; Thomas H. Bringham, Major; Richard P. De Hart, Adjutant; D. D. Dykeman, Quartermaster; Robert Irwin, Chaplain, and Horace Coleman, Surgeon. Maj. Bringham was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel May 25, 1862; to Colonel on the 6th of August, 1862. Capt. A. M. Flory was promoted to Major, August 6, 1862; to Lieutenant Colonel, February 10, 1863. Capt. W. M. De Hart was promoted to Major, January 1, 1865. Thomas H. Howes was commissioned Quartermaster, June 16, 1863, and Wm. S. Richardson, May 28, 1865. Dr. Asa Coleman was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, May 14, 1862; Dr. I. B. Washburn on the 27th of December, 1862, and promoted to Principal Surgeon, October 17, 1863.

The officers of Company B were Aaron M. Flory, from October 4, 1861, to October 16, 1862; Frank Swigart, from the latter date to October 12, 1864, and T. B. Forgy until the close of the war. John T. Castle, Matthew K. Graham and T. B. Forgy were successively First Lieutenants. John Arnout, Matthew K. Graham, Frank Swigart, Loren C. Stevens and M. H. Nash, were Second Lieutenants.

Of Company D, John Guthrie was Captain from October 4, 1861, to May 16, 1862; Wm. M. De Hart, from the latter date to January 1, 1865; W. M. De Hart, C. A. Brownlee and A. B. Herman were successively First Lieutenants; C. A. Brownlee, A. K. Ewing and A. J. Lavenger, Second Lieutenants.

Of Company I, J. W. F. Liston was Captain from October 22, 1862, to November 29, 1864, and Frederick Fitch until the close of the war. J. W. F. Liston, First Lieutenant from October 1, 1861, to April 22, 1862; N. B. Booth, Second Lieutenant from October 4, 1861, to May 21, 1862.

This regiment was mustered into service December 11, 1861, and did creditable service until the close of the war.

This county also furnished Companies G and H of the Seventy-third Regiment, mustered into service August 16, 1862. The roster of Company G is as follows:

Capt. W. L. McConnell, August 5, 1862, to February 5, 1863.
Capt. J. A. Westlake, from February 6, 1863.
First Lieut. J. A. Westlake, from August 5, 1862, to February 6, 1863.
First Lieut. G. A. Van Ness, from February 6, 1863.
Second Lieut. R. J. Connolly, from August 5, 1862, to May 15, 1865.
Second Lieut. S. B. Pratt, from June 20, 1865.
The officers of Company H were;
Capt. Peter Doyle, August 5, 1862; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Capt. D. H. Mull, January 2, 1863, to end of war.
First Lieut. D. H. Mull, August 5, 1862, to January 2, 1863.
First Lieut. H. S. Murdock, January 2, 1863, to end of war.
Second Lieut. A. M. Callahan, August 2, 1862, to end of war.

The Ninety-ninth Regiment was mustered into service October 31, 1862. Of this regiment Richard P. De Hart was Lieutenant Colonel from October 18, 1862, to March 4, 1864, when he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment.

Company K of the Ninety-ninth was chiefly composed of Cass County boys. The officers were: Capt. G. W. Julian, from May 1, 1863, to November 8, 1864, and George C. Walker, from January 1, 1865, to the close of the war.

First Lieut. G. W. Julian from August 22, 1862, to May 1, 1863, when he was promoted to Captain: Geo. C. Walker, from May 1, 1863, to January 1, 1865, when he was promoted to the Captaincy, and Seldon P. Stuart to the end of the war.

Second Lieut. G. C. Walker, from December 20, 1862, to May 1, 1863; Seldon P. Stuart, from May 1, 1863, to March 18, 1865, and John C. McGregor from that time to the close of the war.

In the Winter of 1863-4 the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment was formed, with Richard P. De Hart as Colonel, and Joshua Healy as Major, and subsequently Nat'l S. Paul was Adjutant. Of this regiment Cass County supplied most of the members of Companies B, H and K.

Of Company B, Alex. K. Ewing was Captain from December 13, 1863, to September 30, 1864, when John C. Barnitt became Captain. John C. Barnitt was First Lieutenant from December 13, 1863, to December 1, 1864, and was succeeded by William C. Mills, subsequently by Frank E. West. John T. Powell was Second Lieutenant from December 13, 1863, to the 3d of March, 1864, when he was promoted to Captain of Company H. He was succeeded in their order by Wm. C. Mills, Frank E. West and Samuel Tilton.

The roster of Company H is as follows: John T. Powell, Captain, and Wm. A. Harper, First Lieutenant.

Of Company K the following were the officers from this county: Frank M. Hinton, Captain; Geo. W. Smith, First Lieutenant, and Wm. H. Crockett, Second Lieutenant.

In the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, John C. Scantling was Captain of Company C, subsequently promoted to Major, and after being regularly mustered out with the regiment, enlisted in the regular army. J. L. Cornwell, Joseph P. McKee and John G. Penrose were First and Second Lieutenants.

The foregoing embraces nearly a complete list of the officers, with their regimental and company connection, from Cass County, who represent its military history.

BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

What has been done in this department by our people is no less conspicuous, as is shown by the following, taken from the Adjutant General's report.

For bounties, the county at large has paid \$127,825.00, and the townships, \$101,579.00—in all, \$229,404.00.

For the relief of soldiers' families, etc.:

The county paid the sum of.....	\$60,105 80
While the townships paid.....	32,519 13
Total for relief.....	\$82,624 93
For miscellaneous purposes.....	3,379 00
Making total expenses paid.....	\$86,003 93

SNAKE STORY.

The following narrative of an encounter with a rattlesnake is given by Mr. Benjamin Porter, of Clinton Township, whose veracity is unquestioned. He says: "About the 20th of May, 1831, I and my brother were prospecting for land, with the view of selecting a tract suitable for purchase and occupancy as a homestead, whenever we should determine to settle. The night previous, we had stopped at Lockport, in Carroll County, at the house of a Mr. Barnes, who subsequently erected a mill on Burnett's Creek, in that vicinity. Having eaten an early breakfast, we left, taking a north-easterly course, until we arrived at the boundary line of Section 4, in Township 26 north, Range 1 west. Here we halted and began to look around, taking observations.

"It was concluded that we should separate, my brother tracing the boundary lines, while I would go through, each taking note of the kind of timber, and the lay and quality of the land. Expecting to meet snakes in our route, we had taken the precautionary step to cut a stick apiece, for the double purpose of a walking stick and as a weapon of defense against rattlesnakes, which were then numerous in that locality, should occasion require it. Mine was a detached section of a kin-ne-ka-nic bush, the dimensions being about six feet in length and an inch and a half in diameter. Thus equipped, I had traveled two or two and a half miles, going through and around, when, on beating back the weeds and grass in front, I discovered a huge rattlesnake, of the yellow species, preparing to dispute my further passage along that route. He had given the customary signal and measured half his length in darting from his coil toward me, thrusting his ugly head much too near my person to insure perfect steadiness of nerves.

"Recovering from the sudden shock, I dealt his snakeship a heavy blow with my stick, knocking him back, stunning him only for a moment. Immediately recovering himself, he seized the end of the stick with his teeth, requiring from me a considerable exertion of strength to relieve it from his grasp. The deep prints of his teeth, as they scraped the surface of the stick, told full plainly of the immense power of his jaws. Striking him another heavy blow and wounding him still more, he returned the compliment, as after the former stroke, leaving again the deep tracings of his teeth upon the stick. Another and heavier blow so stunned him that I was enabled, by a few more well directed strokes, to reduce his head to a pulpy mass. Supposing all danger passed, I approached the reptile's carcass for the purpose of removing his rattles, to be retained as a trophy of my encounter, having taken the precaution to pin his head to the ground with a sharp-pointed stick. Notwithstanding this, when I took hold of the rattles, by his great muscular power yet unexhausted, he tore away from his fast-

tenings and darted at me with the velocity of lightning, and coiled his almost headless trunk around my legs. I released my hold as rapidly as possible, and disengaged my partially paralyzed limbs. When this was accomplished, and the rattles removed, a mist rose up before me and I was overcome with a most deathly sickness, which continued for nearly half an hour.

"Upon recovering from the effects of the poisonous inhalation, with some effort, I took the dead snake on the end of my stick and hung him up on a buckeye bush about six feet high. This snake was over five feet long and nearly that many inches in diameter, having sixteen rattles.

"When I found my brother, waiting at the section corner, and related the transaction, he took up his stick and started, saying to me: 'Ben, if that is the kind of snakes here, we don't want this land!' And we left."

EEL TOWNSHIP.

Eel Township was organized on the 1st day of May, 1829, and stands first on the list of civil townships organized in the county less than a month subsequent to the organization of the county itself. In area, it is, perhaps, the smallest in the county, as it is, also, in population, outside of Logansport.

The first actual settler in this township, as at first organized, was Maj. Daniel Bell, a brother-in-law of Gen. John Tipton, who came remotely from Harrison, but immediately from Putnam County, in this State, and settled in the township on the 27th day of March, 1827. He was soon after followed by the family of Mr. Joseph Barron, who settled half a mile below the "Point," on the north side of the Wabash, about the 1st of July of the same year. Hugh B. McKeen, afterward a son-in-law of Mr. Barron, came soon after, and erected a trading house on the "Point," at the southern extremity of McKeen street, in the city of Logansport. From that time forward, settlements increased rapidly and the development of natural resources proceeded in about the same ratio. But, inasmuch as the separate history of this township is, in fact, the separate history of Logansport, the reader is directed to that source for details.

CITY OF LOGANSPORT.

The seat of justice of Cass County, as originally laid out, was a small, unpretentious plat, in the shape of a right-angled triangle, its base being of the length of five, and its perpendicular of four squares, embracing one hundred and eleven lots and fractions, the standard lots being five by ten rods in size; alleys, parallel with the base (Canal street), being sixteen and a half feet in width, and those at right angles therewith only ten feet in width; streets all sixty-six feet, except Broadway, which was eighty-two and a half feet wide.

The lots contained an area of fifty square rods, and those occupying a position on the corner of a square were offered and sold for seventy-five dollars; the others, fifty dollars. Many of the lots first offered were sold on the condition that the purchaser should erect thereon, within a prescribed period, a house not less than eighteen by twenty feet and one story high.

This city, in embryo, now known as the "original plat," was laid out by the proprietor, Chauncey Carter, on the 10th day of April, 1828, the plat of which was recorded in Carroll County, to whose jurisdiction this territory then belonged. In connection with the name by which it is now known, the following characteristic incident is related:

The survey had just been completed and it only remained to give to the new plat a name, which would be at once significant and attractive. The employees, the proprietor and others immediately or remotely interested, with a few lookers on, who were present, began anxiously to cogitate upon the question, having assembled under one of those big elm trees which in those days bordered the shores of the Wabash, in the vicinity of the "Point," for that purpose. Gen. Tipton, who entertained a reverence for the classic significance of Roman and Greek etymologies, suggested the use of a Latin compound which would be a synonym for "The Mouth of Eel," of historic fame or otherwise, commemorative of the location. Another submitted an Indian name by which the locality had before been known. Meanwhile, numerous propositions had been made and canvassed. Then, Mr. McKeen, who had formerly resided on the Maumee River, in the vicinity of which Capt. Logan a Shawanee chief, lost his life while attesting his fidelity to the whites, in the month of November 1812, proposed that the memory of this Indian hero be perpetuated in the name of the new town. Col. Duret agreed with the idea, and thought the addition of *port* to the chief's name would be appropriate and euphonious. Others thought similarly, except that one proposed that *town* should be so appended, and another that *vill* was the proper word to follow. Each had its advocates, so there was no agreement.

In this emergency, some one said, "Let's shoot for it—four best out of seven wins." This was unanimously assented to, and a black spot made with moistened powder on a distant tree was the target improvised for the occasion. The shooting commenced, and, in a brief period, when the prescribed number of shots had been fired, the umpire announced: "Col. Duret has won"—hence the name—LOGANS-*port*.

On the 12th of August, 1829, by the action of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, Logansport was selected as the seat of justice of Cass County, pursuant to the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the County.

At the time it was laid out and for several years subsequently, its importance was chiefly recognized in the light of a central "trading post" for a large extent of Indian territory surrounding, and as such it acquired a well-merited fame. The consequence was that, as soon as the course of trade began to be diverted from this point, the producing population outside the town being inadequate to the demands of consumption, the growth of the town was greatly retarded for several years, until, indeed, the products of the country equaled, overbalanced the consumption account of the non-producers in town, and the avenues of trade were opened with other markets.

The increase in population and facilities for business for several years following the season of greatest depression, in 1836-7, when every thing was at a stand-still, was gradual, uniform and certain. Prior to 1860-65, the spirit of improvement and enterprise was scarcely developed. At a later period, however, new life and vigor began to be infused into the elements of progress, and more rapid advances in the prospects of trade were foreshadowed. Activity in every department of industry was the rule rather than the exception; and capital, before withheld from profitable investments, as if a dollar out of sight was forever lost, began to seek investment in public and private enterprises which have since yielded liberal profits.

From that time the character of the improvements were no longer uncertain, continuing to assume a more healthy and permanent character than was ever before known, and the population increasing, in the last decade, nearly three hundred per cent.—a ratio of advancement seldom surpassed. At this time, the railroad facilities of Logansport are equal to those of almost any other Western city, giving it direct communication with the great points of trade East, West, North and South; while it has a less number of radiating lines than some other railroad centers, such as have a landing here, tap the great commercial points of the West in their route.

GAS WORKS.

Logansport has at this time a complete system of gas works extending over the greater part of the city, having about twelve miles of pipe laid, furnishing an abundant supply of light.

These works, in the beginning, were of small pretensions, but fully equal to the demands of the times. They owe their establishment here to J. W. Baine & Co., who, having purchased the grounds now covered by the old works, came here in the Summer of 1862, and commenced the erection of the necessary buildings thereon without much delay in the preliminary arrangements.

By an ordinance passed August 21, 1862, the city granted to the Logansport Gas Light & Coke Company, nominally composed of Thomas Harvey and Alfred H. Knowles, under the firm name of Thomas Harvey & Co., of the town of Marion, Marion County, Ohio, and their associates and successors, heirs and assignees, acting under the company name aforesaid, the exclusive privilege, for the term of twenty-five years from that date, of using the streets and alleys of the city, as then or thereafter laid out, for the purpose of laying down in said streets and alleys the necessary pipes for the conveyance of gas for the use of the city and its inhabitants. The company

was also exempted from the payment of city taxes for a period of five years from the 1st of January, 1864.

In consideration of the foregoing and other privileges, the company was required, on or before the 1st of October, 1863, to complete the apparatus for generating gas, and lay down in connection therewith, at least one mile of main pipes, and thereafter extend the same as the demands for gas should justify.

The works were accordingly put in operation, and the company, from time to time, extended their mains and increased the capacity for manufacturing gas in quantity and quality as required by the public demand. The original stock of the company having changed hands, the management and control of the works changed also.

A few years since, the capacity of the company for manufacturing both quantity and quality of gas has greatly increased, the avenues of supply being increased in a like ratio. Now, instead of two and a fourth miles of main and branch pipes, the maximum fifteen years ago, the company supplies gas through more than fourteen miles of pipe, which is hardly equal to the demand, notwithstanding the improved facilities for its manufacture. All the principal streets, public buildings and business houses, as well as a large proportion of the private residences of the city, are lighted from the supply of these works.

WATER WORKS.

Perhaps no city in the West is better provided with the means of protection against fire than Logansport, notwithstanding her experience with disastrous fires have not been such as to induce extraordinary efforts to secure a perfect system.

However this may have been, after very extensive agitation of the subject of water works, the City Council, in December, 1875, having determined upon a system of water works adapted to the wants of the city, awarded the contract therefor to Messrs. H. R. Smith & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, to furnish the pipes and special castings, placing them in position, testing, etc., and Cope & Maxwell, Hamilton, Ohio, furnishing the pumping house, machinery and fixtures, the entire works to be completed and placed in perfect working order for \$175,000. This sum including the purchase of the Forest Mill property. The mains extend through nine miles of streets, passing under the bed of Eel River to the West Division, at Broadway, thus furnishing that part of the city, as well as the business section, with an abundant supply of good water. The works were fully completed and in working order, in September, 1876.



HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF CASS COUNTY.

BOONE TOWNSHIP.

Until the year 1834, no permanent settlement was made within the borders of this township which bears the above name. In that year, several worthy men, as if guided by some unseen hand, determined to try their fortunes in her deep forests. Foremost among these was Andrew Kline, father of Henry Kline, now a citizen of Royal Center. Mr. K. selected for his future home what is now known as the Amos Fultz farm. From the most reliable authority at our command, before the close of the year 1834, the following men had become citizens of the township: John Henry, who settled on the Shaffer farm; James Denton on the farm belonging to Mr. Brown; Vincent Calvin, on the Mrs. David Foutz farm, and George D. Washburn, on the farm owned by Thomas Beckley and Joshua Kistler.

In 1835, an opening being made in the woods, the following men were induced to join the little colony: John Beckley, Sr., who located on the Randolph Funk and H. M. Bliss farm; Joseph Belew, on the farm owned by Daniel Martindale; Thomas Martindale, also upon the Daniel Martindale farm; John Reeder, on the farm owned by Shaffer; David Beckley, on the Funk farm (afterward owned by Huffman and Powell); Robert Bernetha, on the farm owned by David Beckley; Henry Long, on the farm belonging to Henry Dot, and J. Beede, on what is known as the Antrum farm.

In 1836, John Beckley Jr., yet a resident of the township, settled on the Goodrich farm; Daniel Weyand, also still a citizen of the township, on the farm owned by Huffman. Others of the same year were Jonas Kistler, Samuel Black, Jacob Kistler, Jr., James McCawley and Henry Powell.

Among those of 1837, with others who came soon after that date, we name Solomon Berkshire, David McCombs, Jacob Kistler, Sr., George Caldwell, Elias B. Waterhouse, Morris T. Harvey, William Guthrie, Martin Key, Philip Shaffer, William and Jonas Kistler, — Burtin, George, Richard and Laban Gasten, and George M. Fickle and John Noland.

Doubtless to this list justly belong many other names—names which we would have recorded gladly had they been furnished us by our informants.

At an early date in the history of the township, the citizens of Boone began to feel an interest in their spiritual welfare, which resulted in the holding of religious meetings at the residence of Martin Key, by the denomination known as Baptists. Soon after came the Methodists, and still later the United Brethren. The first church in the township was built by the United Brethren in Royal Center, in 1862. The next was by the German Lutheran, known as the "Albright Chapel."

The first school in the township was taught in the Winter of 1835-36, by Thomas Harvey. In the Winter of 1838-39, another school was taught in Royal Center, by Mary Washburn.

The township was organized May 8, 1838. Soon after this, an election was held in the cabin of David Beckley, which is at present the Charles Huffman farm. At this election, eleven votes were cast. John Beckley acted as Inspector. George Caldwell was chosen first Justice of the Peace. The first Trustees were Jacob Kistler, Jr., Daniel Weyand and John Beckley.

The first marriage which occurred was that of Elijah Booth to Sarah Beckley, in 1836.

In 1835, Minerva A. Kline was born to Andrew and Hannah Kline, which was probably the first birth in the township.

The first death which occurred was the wife of John Henry, who died very suddenly from heart disease, in 1834.

The first mill in the township was built by Conn & Hendee. It was similar, in one respect, to that built by Mr. Stevens, in Harri-

son Township, namely, the power being generated by a *good yoke of oxen*.

Boone is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the county. Of course she does not claim to have made the same progress in the way of improvements as have those townships situated near the county seat. In certain localities her lands are in a good state of cultivation, while in others the hand of the husbandman is needed to render it more attractive and productive.

The name and location of churches will be seen by reference to the township map.

Her school houses are eight; enrolled school children, —.

ROYAL CENTER

is a village of much life and enterprise, situated near the central part of the township, on the line of the P., C. & St. L. Railroad. It was laid out about 1845, by Elisses Andrus. Its first merchant was Mr. G. B. Moore, still a citizen of the town, who established his store soon after the village was laid off. Its business men at present are as follows: Sweet & Bro., general merchants; Hamilton & Bro., dry goods and notions; Robert Mahaffie, general store; Christian Close, shoe shop; Valentine Fox, shoe shop; William Hanselman, planing and saw mill; Robert Mahaffie, cooper shop and manufacturer of furniture; Henry Grant, blacksmith and wagon shop; Joshua Cramer, blacksmith shop; Dr. D. Ray, druggist; Sweet & Bro., warehouse; physicians are N. C. Gowgle, — Hoover, James Thomas and D. N. Foutz; Painter Thompson, restaurant; G. W. Cummins, dealer in pumps and agricultural implements; Hiser & Cummins, restaurant; Charles Wolley, hotel; Henry Kline, hotel; S. Minthorn, boarding house; Mrs. Julian, boarding house; one church, Methodist.

At present (November, 1877), a large two-story brick school house, with four rooms, is being built. The taste and comfort displayed in the arrangement of the building show that the citizens are interested in the cause of education.

Population of the village between 500 and 600.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

This township was so-called, thus assisting to commemorate the name of the illustrious warrior, statesman and President, William H. Harrison.

Its first white inhabitant was John Fletcher, who came in the Winter of 1832 and entered the land now known as the Skinner farm. The Government Land Office for this district at that time was at La Porte, Ind. Thither Mr. Fletcher was compelled to go in order to enter his land. While on this trip, being obliged to camp out at night, he had the sad misfortune to freeze his feet and legs, from the effects of which both his feet were amputated.

Probably the first man to join Mr. Fletcher in his forest home was Robert Barnett, father of Asbury Barnett, now an honored and influential citizen of Clay Township. Mr. Barnett chose for his future home the land now owned by Mr. Shidler.

From the best authority at our command we are unable to learn the names of any others who entered the township during the year 1832.

In 1833, however, being stimulated by the example of determined leaders, a number of men were induced to take up their abode in the dense woods of what soon became Harrison Township. They were James Blackburn, who settled on the Warfield farm; a Mr. Ross, on the farm now owned by James Reams; Harrison Barnett, on what is now the Skinner farm; Lewis Crane, on the land belonging to Mr. Reams and Freshour; Joseph Dunham, on the Freshour

farm; John Carnell, on the farm where he is living; Richard Howard, on the farm owned by Jameson; and Joshua Garrett, on the farm owned by the heirs of Senator Pratt.

In 1834, came the following: William and Peter Michaels, who settled on the Umphenhour farm; James Piercy, on the farm belonging to Mr. Maroney; James Corbit, on the Bell farm; James Gates, on the farm where he is still living; John Calvin, on the farm belonging to his heirs; William Grant, who is the oldest man in the township, being in his 89th year, on the farm where he still lives; and John Calvin, on the land owned by his widow.

In 1835, Samuel Sharp and James Rogers settled on the farm where they are living at present. Others of the same year were James and Elder Sharp, Charles Riley, Michael Burk, James Montgomery, Noah and Tobias Castle, John Overlesse, George Foglesong, Daniel Foglesong, Abraham Skinner, Mercer Brown, Benjamin Powell, George Brown, James Denning, Leander Dixon, Stibbens Powell, Isaac Smith, A. A. Mahaffie, J. R. Johnson, James Scott, Ester Brooks and John Callahan.

Among those who came in 1836 we name James Stevens, Michener Tucker, William Mahaffie, James Butler, George Allhands, Daniel Morrison, David Pinkerton, Christopher Long, — Hamerly, Owen Hart, James, William and Conn Noland, Henry Garrett, William Donovan, Jesse Kilgore and Joseph Gibson.

Among those who came soon after 1836, and shared in the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life, and are, therefore, worthy of honorable mention, we name Edward Whalen, Jacob and Daniel Ramley, William Whalen, Newton Clary, Morris Landrigens and Reuben Bachelder.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the residence of Robert Barnett in 1833 or '34, by the Methodists, Rev. Burroughs Westlake preaching. Mr. Burns was also an early preacher for this denomination.

The first church was built on the Long farm, by the Presbyterians, in 1836 and '37. In 1837 and '38, the Methodists built what is known as the "Zion Church." The next house of worship was built by the Universalists about 1845.

The first school house was built on the Robinson farm in 1834. The first school held in the new house was taught by William Mitchell. The next school house was built soon after, in the Foglesong neighborhood. Also, at an early date, school houses were built near the "Zion Church," and in Section 16, on the James Stevens farm.

The township was organized March 7, 1836. Soon after perfecting the organization, the first election of the township was held at Benjamin Powell's. James Scott was chosen first Justice of the Peace; James Corbitt, first Constable.

In the year 1845, James Stevens built a saw-mill on his farm. It neither ran by the power of steam or water, as do modern mills, but by the power of a strong yoke of oxen. This mill ran successfully for a time, being highly prized by the pioneer, when Mr. Stevens had the sad misfortune to be crushed to death between some of the machinery. The next to engage in the milling business was Abraham Coppie, about the year 1851. Soon after him, J. R. Johnson engaged in a similar enterprise.

Probably the first marriage celebrated in the township was that of James Blackburn to Susannah St. Clair.

In the year 1834, there was born to Peter Michaels a son, Uriah, who was, perhaps, the first white child born in the township.

The first death which occurred was that of Mr. Ross, in 1833.

There are townships in Cass County that, in the way of improvements, excel Harrison, yet the latter has no reason to be ashamed of the progress she has made. She justly boasts of a large body of fertile land, which her enterprising citizens are rapidly bringing into an excellent state of cultivation.

The name and location of churches will be found correctly given in the township map, found on another page of the Atlas. Her school houses are —; enrolled school children —.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

The above name would convey to the mind of the reader the idea that at the time of the organization of their township there were within her limits some ardent admirers of the statesman and President, Thomas Jefferson. Hence the township was so named as a means of perpetuating his memory.

Jefferson is properly classed among the largest townships of Cass County. It is situated in the western part, its extreme western

border being White County, the southern portion bordering upon the Wabash River. The land along this stream, even by the Indian, was highly prized. Hence, when the white man made his appearance he was desirous of choosing for his future home land not far removed from its fertile valleys.

As early as the year 1828, according to the best authority at our command, William Price settled on the farm now owned by the heirs of Peter Elsroth. For the period of one year, Mr. Price held undisputed sway of the forest, his only companions being the Indians and wild beasts.

The year following, however, 1829, he was joined in his seeming solitary retreat by John Myers, who fixed his home on what is known as the Gordon farm.

In the year 1830, four more men came who were in no wise daunted by the dreary prospects presented by a home in an almost unbroken wilderness, but with stout hearts, whether so from nature or necessity, they came and entered upon the arduous task of bringing the forests into a state of cultivation. They were Peter Elsroth, who located on the farm belonging to his heirs; Major Smith, on the Gray farm; James Williams, on the farm now owned by Mr. Lynas; and Andrew McMillen, who settled on the farm belonging to Mr. Sander-son.

In the year 1831, emigration from some cause seemed to decline, and we were unable to learn the names of any who entered the township during that period. In 1832 (possibly some named here may have come a year earlier), emigration again revived and a number were added to the little colony. They were as follows: Robert Gray, who settled on the farm owned by his son John; Taylor Sturgeon, on the Barr farm, and John Kistler, on the farm owned by Wm. H. Standley.

In the year 1833, Dr. James Gordon, still a citizen of the township, settled on the Coble farm and Beauford Banta, on the farm where he is now living. Others of the same year were Alexander Gray, on the farm owned by his son Harrison; and Aaron Renbarger, on the farm where his son is living at present.

In 1834, A. B. Hildebrand settled on the farm where he is still living. The same year came David Wirrick, father of Washington Wirrick, of Cicott, who settled on the George Walker farm; Joseph Day, on the lot in the little village of Georgetown; and Absalom Cruse, on the farm owned by the Rogers heirs.

Among those who came in 1835, we name Major Daniel Bell, William Neithercut, John Shaw, Israel Watts, Daniel Small, John Watt and Alexander Scott.

In 1836 came Larken Herman, Jacob Myers, Thomas Rogers, John Scott and Thomas Harless.

Soon after the year 1836, were the following: Alexander Seairight, David L. Devore, Timothy Calloway and William M. Rogers, with a long list of others equally deserving, which, owing to the many changes which occurred about that time, must necessarily be omitted.

The citizens of Jefferson were, at an early date, enlisted in their spiritual welfare; accordingly, as early as the year 1835, a religious meeting, the first in the township, was held at the cabin of Robert Gray, by the Christians or Disciples. William Hicks and the Scott brothers were pioneer preachers of this denomination. The next denomination to hold worship in the township was the Dunkards or German Baptists, who held their meeting at the cabin of David Wirrick. The first church in the township was built by the Presbyterians, on the John Wilson farm, about the year 1845.

The citizens were not only interested in spiritual but also in the intellectual welfare of their citizens. Hence, as early as the year 1836, a school house was built on the Dunham farm. As the population increased and the demand for more school houses became apparent, they were readily constructed by the people.

The first mill in the township, and among the earliest in the county, was a corn cracker, built near the present site of Georgetown, about the 1829, by George Cicott. We did not mention the name of Mr. Cicott among the early settlers, as he was a Frenchman, dealing almost exclusively with the Indians. His mill was really built for their accommodation, but was highly prized by the white men, as it afforded them the opportunity of having their corn ground near home.

About the year 1836, George Myers built a saw-mill near the present site of the Seairight Mill. The first regular grist-mill of the township was built by Alexander Seairight in 1843.

The township was organized September 6, 1831. Under this organization the first election was held at Georgetown, in the cabin of John Myers. Only six votes were cast. Major Bell acted as Inspector.

The first Justice of the Peace was Joseph Day. Robert Gray and Beauford Banta were probably first Trustees.

In the year 1834, Lucy Hildebrand gave birth to a child, probably the first born of white parents in the township.

The first death which occurred was that of Peter Price, in the year 1833.

Were we to go back half a century and compare the condition of Jefferson then with her present appearance, we would be constrained to say rapid have been the strides in the way of improvements. The name and location of churches will be seen by reference to the township map. Her school houses are 11; enrolled school children, —.

CICOTT

is a station on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad. A few lots were laid out about the year 1870. Located there as general merchant at present is Washington Wirrick.

GEORGETOWN

is among the oldest villages in the county, having been laid out about the year 1835, by Major Bell. It is beautifully located at a bend of the Wabash River. It was designed, and at one time was quite a flourishing little village, but at present it is of small promise. Dr. James Gordon located there as a general merchant, who, judging by his large and well selected stock of goods, was well patronized by the surrounding country.

CURVETON

is a small village, also on the line of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad. It was laid out about the year 1860, by Alexander and William Searight. It has never grown to the expectation of its founders. A post office has been established there, with John Hood as Postmaster, and a warehouse under the proprietorship of John Reed.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

Passing through this township, in certain localities, and judging from the many fine farms and substantial dwellings, together with the cheerful, happy faces of its owners, one would suppose the name "Noble" wisely and appropriately given. The facts are, however, the name was given in memory of Noah Noble, then Governor of Indiana.

Owing to the fact that part of her land was situated so near the county seat, it came early into market. Accordingly, as early as the year 1828, a man named Henry Garrett entered the wilderness of what is now Noble, and selected for his future home the farm at this time belonging to Mr. Forlow.

For about the period of one year, Mr. Garrett was the sole inhabitant of the township, excepting, of course, the Indian who still found a home in the deep solitude of her forests. Sometime in the year 1829, George Richardson, who a few months previously had settled in Section 22, Clay Township, thinking to better his condition, joined Mr. Garrett in his laudable enterprise of converting the forests into tillable land. He located on what is now the Billman farm. The same year (1829), William Grant settled on the land belonging to Mr. Douglass.

The following year, 1830, occurred the land sale at Logansport. At that time was sold much of the land now embraced within the borders of Noble, many of the purchasers taking possession immediately of the land they had bought. Among those who came in that year (1830), we name Robert McMillen, with his mother and brothers. They settled on the east side of what is at present the Fletcher farm. His brothers were John, William, George, James and Thomas. John had been in the township some time previous to 1830, but had never made entry of land. Thus it will be seen that the McMillen family formed a little colony within itself. Only one of the family, Robert, is still a citizen of the township. For many years he applied himself successfully to his trade, that of millwright. The greater part of his life, however, has been spent in the ever honorable position of farmer, a position which he has filled quite successfully, judging from his present improvements. Recently, in calling upon him for some historical information, we were surprised to find a man of his age, one who has lived out his three score and ten years, busily engaged in gathering corn. A portrait of this venerable pioneer appears on another page of the Atlas.

Another worthy pioneer and still an esteemed citizen of the township, who came in 1830, is Israel Watts, son of John Watts, who

came the same time, fixing his home on the farm where William Watts lives. An idea of the energy displayed by Israel Watts in performing his duties in the way of improvements in the township, may be had by reference to the view of his beautiful home found elsewhere in the Atlas. In regard to the settlement of William and Leander Dixon, some claim that they came as early as 1828, others that it was in 1829, while there are still others who claim that they were not permanent citizens of the township until the year 1830. With due respect to the opinions of all, we can positively assert that as early as 1830, they had entered the land now owned by Mr. Tharp. Others of 1830 were Robert Gibson, who settled on the Forlow farm; Benjamin Adair, on the farm owned by Fletcher; Alexander Scott, on the farm belonging to Mr. Neff; Joseph Gibson, on the Moss farm; and John Hiser, on what is now the Manley farm.

Before the close of the year 1831, the following men had become permanent citizens of the township: John Adair, on the Peter Cotner farm; James Hood also, on what is now the Cotner farm; Eli Cotner, on the farm belonging to Tilghman; Daniel Dale, on the Booth farm; and Joseph Washburn, on the farm owned by Mr. Moss.

In 1832, Arnet Shields, yet an esteemed citizen of the township, moved from Clay Township, where he had lived for almost three years, and settled on the farm where he is still living. Others of 1832 were John Smith, who settled on the Sanderson farm; Richard Howard, on the Gibson tract of land; Daniel Harwood, on the farm owned by Adam Steffenheiser; Hiram Barnett, on the Hart Booth farm; and Dr. James Wilson, on the land belonging to Mr. Brandt.

Among those of 1833 and 1834, we name Elizabeth Denbo, Isaac Louderback, — Frushour, John Cary, William McKaig, Jesse Hodge, Joseph Oliver, James Hood and Gen. H. Lasselle. The latter came in 1833.

Among those of 1835 and 1836 were Ephraim Dukes, John Smith, James Hensley, William Thornton and Joel C. Elam. The last named is still a citizen of the township.

Among those who were early settlers, but whose exact date of settlement is to us unknown, we name Joseph Corbit, John Thornton, John Sellers, D. H. Booth, Daniel, William and James Corbit, and Henry Wirrick.

As early as the year 1831, the first religious meeting in the township was held at the house of the Widow McMillen and sons. It was by the Presbyterian denomination, Rev. M. M. Post preaching. The following year, 1832, the Christians or Disciples held meeting on what is now the Neff farm, Alexander Scott being the preacher. The first church in the township was built on the McMillen farm by the Presbyterians, in 1838. The next was by the Disciples, in 1855 and 1856, and known as the "Shiloh Church."

No later than the year 1836 did the cause of education begin to claim attention of the inhabitants of Noble. Accordingly, before the close of that year (1836), a school house was built on the McMillen, now Fletcher, farm. The year following 1837, another school house was built on the farm now owned by Israel Graham.

The township was organized March 8, 1836. Soon after this, an election was held at Robert McMillen's. At this election but five or six votes were cast. Among the first Trustees of the township were James Hensley, William Corbet and Robert McMillen.

In 1834, General Lasselle built, on the Israel Watts farm, a saw-mill, which was highly prized by the pioneers. About the year 1837 was built a corn cracker, afterward converted into a grist-mill.

Among the earliest marriages celebrated in the township was that of William Neff to Susannah Galbreath, in the year 1832.

In 1834, there was born to James and Elizabeth Hood a daughter, Asenath, who was probably the first white child born in the township. The same year Eli Watts was born to Martha and John Watts.

The first death was that of Jesse Hodge, which occurred in 1834.

Of the progress which Noble has made in the way of improvements, we have spoken, to some extent, in the beginning. The land adjoining Logansport is in a high state of cultivation. The land in the north and northwestern parts is generally fertile, but will be rendered much more valuable by improvements yet to be made.

The name and location of churches will be seen by reference to the township map. Her school houses are six; enrolled school children, —.

GEBHART

is a station on the P., C. and St. L. Railroad. It was never regularly laid off. A post office is established there, and a saw-mill is run by Jacob and William Davidson.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

This township was so named in memory of the distinguished patriot and statesman, Henry Clay, the illustrious son of Kentucky. It is situated a little northeast of the county seat, bordering upon Logansport, a part of that city being taken from her limits, and which at an early date was the center of the early settlement. Her lands accordingly came early into market.

Mr. Arnet Shields, now an honored citizen of Noble Township, informs us that on the 9th day of November, 1829, his father, Joshua Shields, settled in Clay Township, on the farm now belonging to the county. He tells us that at the time of their coming, there were but three families living within the boundaries of what is now Clay Township. They were Samuel Ward, Daniel Fuller and George Richardson. They had all located, and were living upon Section 16. From the improvements they had made, Mr. Shields thinks they had come the year previous, 1828, probably all about the same time.

The four men named above having led the way into the dense forests of Clay, others were soon induced to follow their example. Before the close of the year 1829, the following men were enrolled as citizens of the township: John Alexander and William Scott, both on the farm now owned by John Davis; "Jack" Smith, on what is now the Adam Moorehart farm; Henry Miller, on the Humphrey farm; Reuben Covert, on the farm belonging to Mr. Cooke; and Joseph Sellers, on what is now the John White farm.

In 1830 came a number of worthy men, who were in no wise dismayed by the gloomy prospects presented by a home in the wilderness, but who sought with their sinewy arms to aid in the noble work of bringing the forest into a state of cultivation. They were: Joseph Douglass, who settled on the same farm where he is yet living; William Fallis, now a feeble old man, also on the farm where he lives; Peter Miller, on the farm belonging to Henry Orwin; John Hamilton, on the Flory farm; James Tucker, on the farm owned by the Carter heirs; Leonard Sutherland, on the farm the present property of Mr. Aley; Gen. Walter Wilsen, on the farm now owned by T. J. Wilson's heirs; George Smith, on what is now the Puterbaugh farm; Solomon Kelley, on the farm belonging to Mr. Thomas; Zera Sutherland, on the Robinson farm; John Hill, on the farm now owned by Mr. Wells; Gillis McBean, on the farm now in possession of the Widow Skelton, and Charles Demos, on what is now the Cooke farm.

The list of names as given us, is scarcely so large during the year 1831 as the year previous (1830). At first thought, one would have supposed it much larger, and yet, it is often the case that emigration to a new country without any apparent cause often declines. Then it is possible for our informants to be mistaken slightly in their statements. Some credited to 1830 may have come early in 1831. Our readers must ever bear in mind the difficulty under which we labor to arrive at accuracy where memory alone is the authority for events that transpired almost a half a century ago. We are told that in 1831, there entered the township the following men: William Demos, who settled on the Horn farm; George Julian, on the farm of William Douglass; Moses Barnett, on the land owned by the Carter heirs; Wills Buzan, on the Flory farm; Noah Vandever, on the present property of the Skelton heirs; James McClung, on the farm belonging to the heirs of Jesse Julian, and Archibald McGrue, on what is now the Deleplane farm.

Among those of 1832, were the following: John Suttin, on the farm belonging to Mr. Campbell; Abraham Surber, on the farm which his heirs still own; William Murphy, on the La Rose farm; John Murphy on the farm of Mr. Simpson, and John Shields, on what is now a part of the County Farm.

Prominent among those of 1833 were John Plummer, Jacob and Joseph Hall, William Sutherland, John L. Smith, Benjamin Engart and Henry Layton.

In 1834, came William Rogers, Nathan Julian, Philip J. La Rose and Samuel Swaggers.

Soon after 1834, many changes began to occur, so that it would be difficult to continue the list of early settlers farther. However, we may name as coming soon after and consequently sharing in the hardship of pioneer life: Jesse and Jacob Julian, N. Castle and Edward Johnson. The last named gentleman had been a citizen of Logansport several years previous to moving to Clay.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of John Scott, by the Christians or Disciples, in 1830. John Scott himself and his brother Alexander were early preachers of that denomination.

The next religious denomination was the Methodist, who held their meetings at the house of Messrs. Demos and Plummer. In

1834, the first camp meeting of the township was held by the Methodists, on the George Julian farm. Doubtless there are many who regard this spot almost as holy ground, remembering that there they laid aside the old man sin and adorned themselves in the shining robes of righteousness. The camp meetings in those early days were instrumental of great good, being similar to the protracted meetings of modern days. The first church built in the township was by the Christians (or Disciples), on the Miller farm, in the year 1832. The next was by the Methodists, on the Nathan Julian farm. Among the pioneer preachers, we name B. Westlake, Perry Buckingham, Wm. Boyden and Ephraim Bates.

The first school in the township was taught on the Charles Demos farm, in the Winter of 1831 and '32. Shortly after this, a school house was built on the Wells farm. The next was in the Sutherland neighborhood, about the year 1833. Among the pioneer teachers we name Messrs. Cozat, Sumwalt, McLaughlin and Moore.

The township was organized May 5, 1832. A short time after the organization was perfected, the first election was held at the cabin of Samuel Ward. The first Justice of the Peace was Joseph Sellers. The next was John Ward, the son of Samuel Ward. Among those who served at an early date as Trustees we name Messrs. Julian (Nathan) Cooke, Swigart, Terrell and Black. After the law changed, requiring but one, Asberry Barnett, whose name is recorded among the early settlers of Harrison Township, was chosen to fill this office. So well and honorably has he discharged its duties, that he has been steadily continued in that position.

The first mill in the township was built by Jonathan Washington, in 1832, on the farm owned by the heirs of Mr. Carr. This, although simply a corn cracker, was highly prized by the pioneers. The next to engage in this enterprise was Charles Demos and his son John, who built a saw-mill on the present site of the County Poor Farm.

Being situated near the county seat, and being settled at an early date, Clay Township has indeed made praiseworthy progress. The traveler through this part of Cass County is pleased with the well improved farms and the neat, substantial dwellings which greet his vision. The name and location of churches may be had by reference to the township map, found on another page of the Atlas. Her school houses are six; enrolled children, —.

Being so near Logansport, no villages have ever been laid off within her borders. That part of the town of Logansport found within her limits will be described in another place.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

All great men in dying leave behind them ardent admirers, those who desire to perpetuate the memory of their ideal men. Hence, frequently do we find our civil townships bearing the names of our nation's honored men. The above-named township was so called in memory of the illustrious statesman and President, John Quincy Adams.

Previous to the year 1828, the land embraced now within the borders of Adams knew not the tread of the white man. The Indian held undisputed sway. In that year, however (1828), a white man by the name of Jackson Conner established an Indian trading post on the farm now owned by the heirs of John Hoover. The occupation of Mr. Conner was that of trader exclusively. Accordingly, he made little attempt at improvements of any kind.

Not until the year 1830 did a white man enter her borders with the fixed purpose of bringing at least a portion of her lands into a state of cultivation. This gentleman was Samuel Lowman. He chose for his future home the farm now owned by the heirs of Daniel Dillman.

The next man who had sufficient nerve and energy to cast his fortunes in an unbroken wilderness, trusting alone to his strong right arm to clear away the forests and prepare the ground whereon should grow the necessities of life, was Henry L. Thomas. He came in the year 1831, and fixed his home on what is now the widow Furgeson farm. Despite the hardships borne as a pioneer, by reason of strength, Mr. Thomas' life is yet spared. He is now 72 years of age, and is the only one who settled previous to 1831 left to tell the story of life in the woods.

Before the close of the year 1831, two other men took up their abode in the township. They were James McPherson, who settled on the Tilghman Woodhouse farm, and John Kelley, who located on what is now the Thomas Dalzell farm.

In 1832, came Minor Alley, who settled on the Gransinger farm, Philip Woodhouse on the farm belonging to his heirs, and Isaac

Young also on the farm owned by his heirs. The last named gentleman has two sons who are yet worthy citizens of the township.

In 1833, came Richard Ferguson, yet an esteemed citizen of the township; Henry Daggy, who settled on the Woodhouse farm; John Gillen, on the farm belonging to Mr. Eurit, and Nathaniel Nichols, on the land owned by Tilghman Woodhouse.

Prominent among those who came soon after 1833, and shared in the hardships incident to pioneer life, we name Joel Black, who is probably the oldest man of the township; Thomas Dalzell, Thomas Kinnear, James Reed, Nathan Jones and Isaac Newman.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of Henry L. Thomas, in 1832, by the Methodists—William M. Rayburn preaching.

The first church was built by the denomination known as Christians, or New Lights, on the Reed farm, about the year 1847.

The first school was taught in a cabin on the Dalzell farm, in the year 1836, by William Davidson. The first school house was built on the Joel Black farm the year, following, 1837. The same year, another was built on the Thomas farm.

The township was organized May 6, 1835. Soon after this, an election was held at the house of Nathaniel Nichols. John Cox was chosen first Justice of the Peace. Nathaniel Nichols acted as Inspector. He was also one of the early Trustees.

In the year 1835, George Lowman built a saw-mill, the first of the township, on the land owned by Messrs. Ferguson & Young. To this was attached a corn cracker.

Probably the first marriage which occurred was that of Samuel Kelly to Sirena Cox, on the 5th day of March, 1834.

In the year 1832, there was born to Henry and Mary Thomas a daughter, Nancy, who was probably the first child of white parentage born in the township.

The first death was that of Nancy Thomas, which occurred in 1832.

In improvements Adams does not claim to be foremost. Situated in the extreme northeastern part of the county, until recently far from railroads, she has not had the stimulus for improvements with those townships bordering upon the county seat. In certain localities the advancement she has made is highly commendable. The names and location of churches will be found on another page of the Atlas. Her school houses are 7; enrolled school children, —.

At present, a tile factory is in successful operation under the control of Deatur H. Eurit.

TWELVE MILE

is a small village in the north central part of the township. It perhaps was never regularly laid off. Jacob Reynolds is located there at present, as general merchant; Mr. Wilson as druggist and Dr. J. M. Morris as physician and surgeon.

HOOVER

is a station on the line of the Detroit & Eel River Railroad. It was laid out about 1872, by Riley Hoover. John Clouse is at present located there as general merchant. Mr. Clouse also serves in the capacity of Postmaster. Hamilton & Co. are running a saw-mill.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

The name "Miami" was probably given this township in memory of the tribe of Indians of that name, to whom at an early day all the lands within her limits belonged. The Wabash River forms the southern boundary, while Eel River forms its boundary on the north. The land along these streams is exceedingly fertile, hence at an early date the land of this township was sought by the speculators, as well as by the pioneer who desired productive land for a future home.

Perhaps the first man to make permanent settlement in this township was Peter Berry, father of John H. Berry, the latter still a citizen of the township. He came early in the year 1830, and fixed his home on the farm now owned by Mr. Cart. Mr. B. came for the purpose of bringing some of her fertile acres into a state of cultivation. Accordingly the sound of his axe was heard early and late in felling her dense forests. Soon, a small "patch" of ground was cleared, which gradually extended its area until the name field could be appropriately applied. Mr. Berry having the first cleared land in the township, to his son John is due the honor of turning, for cultivation, the first furrow in the same.

Peter Berry having opened the way into the forests of Miami, before the close of 1830, he was joined by the following men: John Fidler, who located on the farm yet owned by the heirs; William

Conner, on the Gallahan farm; and John Hoover, on the farm at present belonging to Mr. Moore.

The year 1831 is memorable in having brought to the township the following men, the majority of whom proved themselves worthy citizens and aided materially in advancing the best interests of the township. They were Nathaniel Williams, father of John Williams, the latter yet an esteemed citizen of the township, and who selected as a future home the farm yet belonging to his son John; Isaac S. Patton, who settled on the farm owned by heirs; David Miller, Sr., on the farm where he is still living; and Absalom Reed, on the farm still owned by his heirs.

In 1832, a few more substantial men were added to the little colony. They were Abraham Patton, who settled on the farm now owned by Mr. King; Jesse Fidler, on the land belonging to his heirs; William P. Vandoren (exact location unknown); and James Henry, on the Levi Bennett farm.

During the years 1833 and 1834, came the following: William Guard, who settled on the farm owned by his heirs; Christian Casebeer, on the farm owned by his heirs and William Pearson; Lewis Bowyer, on the land belonging to his widow; Peter Chidester, on the farm owned by the heirs of his brother; E. G. Chidester, on what is now the Bird farm; David Casebeer, on the land belonging to Cox and Williams; Thomas Craighead, on the land now in possession of the Walker heirs; and David Miller, Jr., on the farm owned by his heirs.

Those of 1835 and '36 were Samuel McPherson, on the farm of Samuel Newman farm; Archibald Forgy, on the farm belonging to Mr. Myers; Reuben Grimes, on the land owned by his heirs; James McPherson, on what is now the Hyer farm; Stephen and Hiram Clemens, on the land still in possession of their heirs, and George and James Rush, on the Walker and Kidd farm.

Between the years 1836 and 1841, a number of worthy men took up their abode in this township; men who shared the hardships of pioneer life, and by their dauntless energy aided greatly in bringing the township into its present improved condition. As the reader may suppose many changes occurred during those years, so that doubtless many worthy names have been omitted by our informants. Entering the township at that time, we are able to name the following: Henry, Jacob and Andrew Martin, Isaac Parks, William Sweeny, H. M. Eidson, Frank Kelley, Jacob Loser, John Pfoutz, Jacob Miller, William Murphy, Anthony Hiller and William Pearson.

The township was organized January 3, 1831. Under this organization, the first election was held soon after at the residence of Peter Berry. The first Justice of the Peace was William Conner. Isaac Patton also served in this capacity at an early date. Probably the first Trustees were Messrs. Williams, Berry and Craighead.

The first religious meeting was held in the cabin of Peter Berry, in the year 1833, by the Methodists—William M. Rayburn preaching. The next meeting in the township was by the Baptist denomination. Their preacher was Elder William M. Pratt, brother of the late Senator Daniel D. Pratt. Mr. Pratt made his first preaching tour about 1842-43. The following year, 1843, this denomination (the Baptist) built the first church in the township, which stood on the farm of Mr. Berry. The next church was by the Methodists, at Lewisburg, about 1850. At a very early period in the history of the township, the Presbyterians held meetings at the cabins of Messrs. Thomas and Cruinley. The Rev. Martin M. Post was their preacher.

The first school house in the township was built about the year 1833 or '34, on the William Rooker farm. George Kelley was one of the first teachers in the new house. The next school house was on the Reed farm, about 1837. The first school taught in this house was by a gentleman named Sumalt.

As early as the year 1833 or 1834, the first mill in the township was built, on Eel River, by David Miller. This, at first, was simply a corn cracker, but was afterward converted into a grist-mill.

Perhaps the first marriage celebrated in the township was that of Peter C. Berry to Christina Thomas, about the year 1836.

The first death which occurred was that of Mrs. Vandoren, about the year 1832.

Among casualties, we have to relate the stealing of a son (Joseph) of Thomas Black's, by the Indians, in 1837. The child was out in the yard playing, when it was suddenly kidnapped by a party of passing Indians. All efforts made for his recovery proved fruitless. The Indians, about this time, were moved west by the Government, to which place young Black was taken. In 1866, having grown to man's estate, and being told by the Indians of his native land, he revisited his old homestead. Strange to say, he remained but a short

time. Having been raised among the Indians, having married an Indian girl, and having assumed the grave responsibility of physician among his tribe, he seemed to have a strong attachment for them, to whom he soon returned, and has ever since remained. Farther mention of him will be made in the general history of Cass County.

In improvements, Miami stands among the foremost townships of the county. The well known fertility and durability of her soil is patent to all. The tiller of productive land, with prudent management, is usually successful. He, at least, soon acquires sufficient means to enable him to make a pleasant and attractive home. Thus, generally, do we find the farmers of Miami with pleasant, comfortable homes. The name and location of churches is correctly given on the township map, found on another page of the Atlas. Her school houses are six; enrolled school children, —.

NEW WAVERLY

is the principal village of the township. It is situated in the south central part, on the line of the T., W. & W. Railroad. It was laid out in 1855, by John A. Forgy. Its business men at present are as follows: C. P. Forgy & Bros., dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, hardware, queensware and notions, also dealers in pork and grain; Hugh Pencil & Son, grocers; R. M. Floyd, druggist; John Kinsey, saw-mill; P. W. Castle, blacksmith; Joseph Hogentogle, blacksmith; one church, Methodist Episcopal; one graded school, Alvin Porter, Principal; W. C. Rice, railroad agent; Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges. Population about 250.

HOOVERVILLE

is situated in the western part on Eel River. It was laid out about 1865, by John Hoover. Emanuel Loser is located there as general merchant; Skinner & Bush are successfully managing a large grist-mill, on north bank of Eel River; Hiram Armstrong and a gentleman by the name of Brooks play the part of village blacksmiths.

LEWISBURGH.

in the extreme southern part on the Wabash, is the oldest town of the township. It was laid off about 1834 or 1835, by Lewis Bowyer. During the prosperous days of the Wabash & Erie Canal, it was a village of considerable importance. With the going down of the Canal, Lewisburgh began likewise to decline, when, to-day, no business of importance is transacted within her borders.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

In this township, which bears the name of DeWitt Clinton, settlement began at a very early date. While in a majority of the townships constituting a part of Cass County, the Indian was roaming at will and the white man had not yet appeared upon the scene, a man was found who was in no wise daunted and feared not to take up his abode in the wildwoods of Clinton. This gentleman was James Birch. He came late in the year 1826, or early in the year 1827, and selected for his future home the land now owned by Benjamin Simons. Mr. Birch came with the firm resolution of clearing away the forests and of causing the land thus covered to yield sustenance for man. Accordingly he went vigorously to work, and in a short time a small patch of ground was cleared, which day by day extended its area into a field of nine or ten acres. Thus, upon what is now the Simons farm was planted and grown the first grain known in Clinton Township. About the same time, William Newman settled next above him under the bluff.

In the year 1828, Christian Simons, father of Peter, Isaac, Leonard, John, George and Benjamin Simons, the latter still a worthy citizen of the township, came to what is now Clinton, and purchased the claim of Mr. Birch. The entire tract of land which Mr. Simons bought at that time is now owned by Benjamin Simons and Andrew Young.

In every difficult undertaking, nothing is so essential as bold, resolute leaders. The forests being broken, a beginning being made, others were not slow to follow, and soon quite a little colony was formed in the township.

Those who came in the year 1829 were as follows: Jacob Neff, who settled on the Hamburg farm; William Neff, who settled on the William Newman farm; Christian Radebaugh, on the farm owned by his son Adam; Andrew Young, on what is now the Shanklin farm; Joseph, John and Hugh Woods, on the farm now owned by the widow of William Brown; Isaac Martin, on the Isaac Young farm; Judge Robert Edwards, on the John Brig-

gaman tract of land; Hiram Calbert, on the farm owned by the Berryman heirs; John P. Miller, on the Alfred Wagoner farm; Thomas Chambers, on the land belonging to Alfred Porter; and William Lewis, on the farm where he is still living. The same year (1829), Jonathan Neff, still an esteemed citizen of the township, came and purchased the land upon which he is now living. He did not move, however until the Fall of 1830.

In the year 1830, Daniel Neff, whose widow is still living, settled on the farm where his son Daniel lives. Others of the same year were Joseph Clymer, who settled on the M. Reed farm; Jos. Fitzer, who still lives on the farm where he settled; James Chambers, on what is at present the Saylor's farm; George Shidler, on the land owned by his son Abraham; John Dodds, on the place belonging to his son; Elias Shidler, who settled on the farm the present property of David H. Clymer; and John Hynes, on the farm where he is living.

After 1830, the township began to be rapidly settled, many changes occurring about that time, which renders it exceedingly difficult to give date and location farther. The following are known to have been in the township at an early date, and by their energy aided materially in bringing Clinton into her present prosperous condition: John Myers, Wm. Goble, Daniel Reed, Wm. Reed, John Shuey and sons, Daniel and Michael, Richard Tyner, Joseph Oliver, Henry H. Helm (in 1835), and Hewitt L. Thomas, in 1836.

The subject of schools and the proper training of the young claimed the attention of the citizens before that of religious meetings and churches. Accordingly, at the early date of 1830, a log school house was built on the Simons farm. The first school in this house was taught in the Winter of 1830 and '31, by John Martin, at a salary of eight dollars per month. The next school was taught by a Mr. Fuller. About the year 1835, the population had increased to such an extent that more school houses were needed. Accordingly two were built, one on the Shidler farm and the other on the land belonging to Mr. Thomas.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at William Neff's, by the Methodists, in 1831. The next demonstration was the Presbyterians, who held regular worship in the Shidler school house. The ministers were Messrs. Post and Strong.

The first regular church in the township was built at Clymer's station, by the Methodists. About the same time, another church was built on the Atkinson farm.

The township was organized March 4, 1834. The first election was held soon after the organization was completed, at the house of John P. Miller. The first Justice of the Peace was William Goble. The first Constable was Thomas Chambers. Mr. J. P. Miller was early chosen Township Trustee.

The first couple united in the bonds of matrimony was Joseph Oliver to Rachael Neff, about the year 1833.

In the year 1831, there was born to Elias Shidler a son, who was probably one of the first children born of white parents in the township.

In 1829, died Lydia, wife of Wm. Neff. About the same time, died Mary, wife of Isaac Martin. The latter was the first person buried in the Shidler grave yard. The year following, 1830, died Hugh Woods, brother of Joseph Woods.

The Wabash River forms the northern boundary of Clinton Township. We need not, therefore, tell the reader that she possesses some very fertile land. In the way of general improvements, she has made very creditable progress. Her churches, with name and location, can be found by reference to the township map. Her school houses are six; enrolled school children, —.

CLYMER'S

is a station on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad. It was laid out by George Clymer, about the time of the building of said road. It has never grown to be of any great importance. Its business men are Dr. Landreg, general store; John R. Rhea, general merchant; Mrs. Stoddard, groceries and notions, and David Clymer, saw-mill.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Within the borders of this township was made the first settlement in Cass County, outside of Logansport. As early as August, 1826, while almost the entire county of Cass was an unbroken wilderness, a man by the name of Alexander Chamberlain fixed his home just across the river from Logansport, where he kept a hotel or place of entertainment for travelers. The prospects presented to Mr. Cham-

berlain were gloomy and uninviting. The Indian, with his stealthy tread, the hiss of serpents and the dismal howling of wild beasts added to the dreariness of the deep solitude. Surrounded as we are to-day, it is difficult to imagine the hardships undergone by the early settlers. The motive which prompted him to leave the home of comparative comfort and plenty for one of loneliness and want is, perhaps, illustrative of the restless spirit of man, the constant longing for "something new." While at times this spirit of restlessness is to be highly condemned, it is at times highly commendable. Guided by this spirit, the name of Alexander Chamberlain will go down in history as the leader in the march of civilization in Washington Township.

Emigration toward Washington, for some years, was very slow. Accordingly, for some time, Mr. Chamberlain held undisputed sway, having his neighbors just across the line, in Logansport and Eel Township. However, in the Spring of 1828, Gen. John Tipton, Indian Agent, located in Washington on the land first occupied by Mr. Chamberlain, but now forming part of the city of Logansport.

During the year 1829, William Lewis lived a short time on what is now the Biddle farm.

On the 7th day of October, 1830, Andrew Johnson, yet a citizen of the township, settled on the farm where he now resides. He has accordingly been longer in the township than any one now living. He is the only one who settled in 1830, or previous, who is left to tell the story of pioneer life.

During the year 1831, doubtless, there were some who entered the township, but, if so, we have failed to secure their names.

In 1832, Cyrus Vigus settled on what is now a part of Logansport.

The year following, 1833, Francis Murphy settled on the land now laid out in town lots.

In 1834 and '35, came Samuel and Thomas Kinnaman, Jesse Julian and William C. Richardson.

From this time up to 1838, very few made permanent settlement within the borders of the township. In that year (1838), the greater part of Washington Township, which was originally included within the "Miami Reservation," was purchased by the Government from the Indians. It will be remembered that at this time, only a strip seven miles wide, along the western border of the reservation, in what is now Cass, Howard and Clinton Counties, was purchased by the United States. This was at once transferred to the State of Indiana, and immediately offered for sale; the proceeds being used for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, down.

In the Fall of 1843, the entire reservation included in Washington Township was relinquished by the Indians to the United States. The Indians at the same treaty, agreed to move within a short time to the West. By the transaction above recorded, nearly all the land in Washington, at once came into market. It so readily found purchasers, that it would be a difficult undertaking to name and locate all who came about that time and soon thereafter. The following are the principal: Josiah Butler, Frederick Ozenback, Barton R. Keep, Charles and Almond Lyons, James Carney, Benjamin Sprader, Artemus B. Knowlton, William Sturgeon, William De Ford, Don R. Clark, Josiah Jones, Michael Ward, Paynter West, Jacob Myres, George Brown, John Neff, Alexander Smith, — Doyle, Leonard Simons, David Burkit, James Burkit, — Nelson, P. Vernon, — Oliver, Sampson Berryman, A. J. Richardson, Willard White, William Clymer, Robert K. Rhea, John D. Bell, Hiram Guy, James Guy, Daniel Small, Major Long, Peter Martin, Henry Ramer, Mathew Jackson and Christian Foglesong.

About the year 1838, the subject of schools began to receive attention from those who had settled within the narrow strip not included in the reservation. In that year, the first school in the township was taught, in a cabin on the Andrew Johnson farm. The teacher was John Lehigh. About the year 1841, the first regular school house was built on the Johnson farm.

The township being situated so near Logansport, the citizens had the opportunity of attending church at that place. No regular religious meeting was held in the township until after the building of the school house on the Johnson farm. This was used as a place of worship by both the Baptists and Methodists. Mr. Mason was the Baptist minister. The first church in the township was built on the Martin farm by the aid of several denominations, and, hence a Union Church.

The township was organized September 7, 1842. The first election after the perfecting of the organization, was held at Barton R. Keep's. Jesse Julian was chosen first Justice of the Peace,

Probably the first marriage celebrated in the township was that of Peter Barron to Sarah Chamberlain, in 1830.

In the year 1831, there was born to John Tipton and wife a son, George T., who was, perhaps, the first white child born in the township.

Among early deaths, we have to relate that of Sarah Ruckman, who was stabbed by her husband in the Fall of 1843. This sad event occurred on the farm now owned by Dr. Justice. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail at Delphi, from which he afterward escaped.

Washington Township possesses a large body of fertile land. This, as we have said before, always enables the owner to make such improvements as he may desire. Hence, Washington, in this respect, has kept pace with her sister townships. The names and location of churches are correctly given in the township map. Her school-houses are eight; enrolled school children, —.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township derived its name from a stream which flows through its confines. The stream, it is said, was so called because of the great number of deer which, at an early day, were found along its banks.

The township is situated in the extreme southern part of the county. A portion of its territory was formerly included within the "Great Miami Reservation." Accordingly, settlement did not commence there at so early a date as in those townships removed some distance from the Reservation and situated nearer the county seat.

In the year 1838, there were found two men willing to try a home in the unbroken wilderness of what was soon to become Deer Creek Township. They were Noah Fouts, who settled on the farm now belonging to his son, Henry, and Joseph Neff, who selected for his future home the land owned at present by William Snider. There was but little difference in the arrival of the two gentlemen named above, both coming about the same time. Several sons of the last named are now living in the village of Walton, Tipton Township.

The next man who possessed the necessary hardihood to brave the exposures and dangers of the woods was J. Reagan, who came in 1839, and settled on the Danial Hyman farm. His widow, having survived the hardships of an eventful life, is still living in the township.

During the year 1840, according to the best authority at our command, only one man was added to the little colony. This was Mr. Joshua Coshow, who settled on the farm belonging to Isaac Sence.

The year 1841 brought four. They were Wm. Duncan, who located on the land where he is still living; John McIlwain, on the William Holland farm; Alexander Murphy, also on what is now the Holland farm, and Robert Coat, on the land owned by the widow Green.

In 1842, came William Buchanan, who settled on the widow Sence farm; John Payton, on the farm owned by John McClosky, and Henry James, on the George Hubler farm.

In 1843, the number was largely increased by the following men: John N. Poundstone, on the farm where he is still living; A. F. Coin, on the farm owned by his son, S. R. Coin; Barnett Wilson, on the place where he lives; George A. Ewing, on the John Roush farm; James W. Smith, on the farm which is still in possession of his heirs; James Logan, also on the land owned by his heirs; Geo. W., Jacob and Jackson Harness, the former on the farms where they are living, the latter on that owned by his heirs; Jacob Eder, on the Flinn and Beech farm, with Daniel and Jacob Shelley, who were "squatters," not at first making permanent entries of land.

In 1844, Daniel and Lewis Hyman, still citizens of the township, settled on the Escher farm. Among others who came soon after that date and are justly to be mentioned among the early settlers, were David See, James Stanley, William Hall, William Holland, Jacob Shern, John Davis, John Hampshire, Benjamin Hoover, John Grist, William Smith and Thompson Vaughn.

Doubtless there are many names that should appear here, but they have been forgotten by those from whom we have gained our information; accordingly we must content ourselves with having given the basis of the early settlement.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at the cabin of Noah Fouts, about the year 1840, by the Cumberland Presbyterians. Their preacher was the Rev. John Hay. The next denomination was the Baptist, who held their meetings in a log school house, on the Escher farm. About the year 1845, the Methodists built a

church on the Reeder farm. The same year, a church was built by the Quakers on the Enos McDonald farm. The next was by the Christians or Disciples in Young America.

The first school house in the township was built on the Hyman farm about the year 1840. The first school held in the new house was taught by Josiah Brown. Soon after this, Milton Jerrett taught a school in the same place. When the population had increased sufficiently to demand it, a second school house was built on the Holland farm, and also, at an early date, a third on the Poundstone farm.

The township was organized July 26, 1842. Soon after the perfecting of this organization, an election was held at Holland's. John Grist is thought to have been the first Justice of the Peace, while John McIlwain and Thompson Vaughn served at an early date in the capacity of Township Trustees.

In March, of the year 1841, there was born to Z. Reagan and wife a daughter, who was probably the first white child born in the township. About the same time, a son, Josiah, was born to Joseph Neff and wife.

The first death which occurred was that of Z. Reagan, in 1840.

In the line of casualties, perhaps nothing has occurred in the history of the township which has so aroused her citizens, as the attempted murder of Abraham Johnson. This is of recent occurrence, having transpired in 1877, and is accordingly fresh in the minds of all. It is not our province here to give details, but to state facts briefly and concisely as possible.

On a certain day in the latter part of the year named above, Mr. Johnson, having been on business a short distance from Young America (his home), was returning thither, when he was met, about a mile west of said village, by three men in a spring wagon, who claimed to have some machinery which they were very desirous that he (Johnson) should examine. While preparations were being made for showing said machinery, Mr. J. suddenly received a heavy blow on the head, which no doubt was intended by the giver to be a fatal one, the effect of which was to render him unconscious for many hours. When consciousness returned, Mr. Johnson found himself in a hollow log. From this, after much difficulty, he extricated himself, and finally succeeded in reaching a house where he was cared for, and soon taken to his home. For some time he lay in a critical condition, but finally recovered. At the time the assault was made, Mr. Johnson was supposed to have considerable money in his possession. Several arrests have been made, but in each case the parties arrested have successfully proved their innocence.

In considering the progress Deer Creek has made in the way of improvements, we must take into consideration the late date at which her lands came into market; yet, so well has she played her part in this respect that the stranger passing through Cass County would scarcely believe Deer Creek ten or twelve years younger than many of her sister townships.

Her school houses are eleven; enrolled school children, —.

YOUNG AMERICA.

The proprietors of this enterprising town were Laban Thomas, John Roush, Lewis Hyman and Robert Hinton. It was laid out about 1856. Its business men at present are as follows: M. B. Marris, dry goods, etc.; J. G. Johnson, grocery; L. W. Coin, druggist; H. N. Turley, grocery; Philip Wykle, wagon maker; Theodore Kreseen, blacksmith; B. F. Rhodes, grist-mill; Abraham Johnson, saw-mill; Abner Rateliff, planing mill; William Hunter, shoemaker; Edward Montgomery, shoemaker; J. T. Snodgrass, tinner; Robert Hunter, undertaker; A. C. Walter, harness maker; Robert Cummins, hotel; physicians are D. C. Barnett; I. A. Cooper and A. B. Strobe. One church, Christian or Disciple; one school house. Population, about 225.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The above name was given this township by its citizens, thus helping to perpetuate the name of the illustrious President, Andrew Jackson.

The township being situated in the extreme southeastern part of the county and being wholly in the "Great" or "Miami Reservation," did not come into market until other parts of Cass County (especially in the vicinity of Logansport) were being rapidly brought into a state of cultivation.

In November, 1841, Richard R. Howard (who had been a citizen of Harrison Township since 1833, and still, the year previous, a citizen of Noble Township) moved into what is now Jackson Town-

ship. Howard was a great hunter and fisher, and as the deep forests were advantageous to his calling, he hesitated not to sell his claims in the older township and settle in the new. Despite the hardships undergone in those early years, Mr. H., by reason of strength, is yet spared and is making his home; at present, with his son, Nelson, who is living upon the farm where Mr. Howard first settled.

Mr. H. informs us that at the time he moved, there was but one family living within the borders of what is now Jackson. That was the family of James Dixon, who lived upon the farm now owned by Samuel B. Sprinkle. Mr. Dixon had moved the April previous (1841), and hence has the honor of being the first white man in the township.

A settlement now being commenced, the following year, 1842, a number of well-to-do men were added to the little colony. They were Israel Bickell, who came early in the year and settled on the land owned, at present, by Robert Williams and I. V. Canine; Daniel Flinn, who came a little later the same year, and fixed his home on the Ramsey farm; Hezekiah Frush, on the land belonging to Canine; Jacob Myers, on the Fickle farm; David Kemp, on the farm owned by his widow; John Flinn, on the George Staffer farm; Thomas Morgan, on the I. V. Canine tract of land; Freeman Daggett, on the Fickle farm; David Bickell, on the farm belonging to Thomas Morgan; Henry Bickell, on what is now the Williamson Wright farm, and William Frush on the Joseph Graves land.

In 1843, came the following: David McCalley, who settled on the present site of Galveston; Elisha Garrett, on the Joshua Garrett farm; William Stanley, on the Bickell farm; Isaac Windom, on what is now the Lewis Wample farm; David Bell, on the farm belonging to Mr. Adams; a gentleman by the name of Thomas, on the Emrick farm; James Bell, on the farm owned by his son William; William Dale, on the Joseph Graves farm; Daniel Fickle, on the Daggett farm; Christian Howdyshe, on the farm belonging to Mr. Stauffer; William Murphy, on the Joseph Gray farm, and James Wind, on what is now the Absalom Boring farm.

Prominent among those of 1844 were the following: Absalom Boring, Daniel Bell, John Kemp, Abraham Widner and Charles Townsend.

After 1844, the township began to be rapidly settled. Among those who came soon after that time with others, whose exact date and place of settlement are to us unknown, we name James Hayworth (probably came as early as 1842); the Grays, Samuel B. Sprinkle, Joseph Parks, William Tracy, Robert Williams, James Graves, N. Jump, I. V. Canine, Joseph Graves, Dr. J. C. Loop, Dr. T. Baldwin, R. S. McWilliams and Joshua Barnett. The latter is one of the oldest men of the county.

The first religious meeting in the township was held at Richard Howard's in 1842 by the Disciples, or Christians, a Mr. George Smith preaching. The next denomination was the United Brethren, who held meeting the year following (1843) in private families, Mr. Doolittle being their preacher. The next denomination was the Methodists.

The first church was built by the Methodists in 1849 or '50, and known as the "Sprinkle Chapel." The next church was by the United Brethren, in Galveston, soon after.

The first school house was built on the William Stanley farm, where Bickell now lives, about the year 1843. Mr. John M. Jackson taught the first school held in the new house.

The next school house was built near Galveston about 1845. Other early teachers were Samuel Lambert and Daniel Kemp.

The township was organized June 6, 1847. The first election was held soon after at the cabin of William Frush, now the Canine farm. At this election, Thomas, who is still a citizen of the township, acted as Inspector. The first Justice of the Peace was Daniel Kemp. Thomas Patterson also held this office at an early date. Richard Howard was one of the first Township Trustees; the names of the other township officers have been forgotten.

The first person to engage in the milling business was John Sprinkle, who built a saw-mill on the south prong of Deer Creek, about 1846 or '47. A man by the name of Hiatt also built a saw-mill on the same stream at an early date.

The first death was that of William Dale, caused from cutting his foot, which occurred in the year 1843 or '44. The first marriages and births are not remembered by our informants.

In the way of improvements, considering the late date at which the white man began to fell her forests, Jackson has indeed made rapid progress. Her farms are generally well improved, with a goodly number of substantial dwellings. Her churches, with name

and location, may be seen by reference to the township map found on another page of the Atlas. Her schoolhouses are —; enrolled school children, —.

LINCOLN

is situated in the north-central part, and was laid out by Theodore Lincoln, about the year 1855. It contains at present the following business houses: Howard Shanks, general merchant; Bell & Son, saw-mill; William Tracy, cooper shop; J. H. Doyle, miller; Dr. Lester, physician and surgeon; Albert Rhea, blacksmith; on church—Methodist; one school house and a post office, H. Shanks, Postmaster. The town is a station on the line of the P., C. & St. L. Railroad.

GALVESTON,

a thriving village and a town of much enterprise, is situated in the southeastern part of the township, on the line of the P., C. & St. L. Railroad. It was laid out in 1854 by James Carter. Its first merchants were B. O. Spencer and Mr. Hay. The businessmen at present are as follows: M. H. Thomas & Sons, dry goods, etc.; John Turley, dry goods, etc.; Z. W. Loop, druggist; G. W. William, druggist; A. J. Shirley, stoves and tinware; Thomas McGovern, groceries; M. H. Thomas & Sons, grist-mill; B. L. King, saw-mill and pump factory; J. H. Eisenbrey, harness and shoe shop; Thomas Flinn, shoe shop; William Russ, carpenter and joiner; A. B. Rule, blacksmith; George Page, blacksmith; John Crisler, meat market; Noah Ault, cooper shop; John Keever, broom factory; William Koup, cabinet maker.

The ministers are J. C. Loop, T. Baldwin, S. F. Landry, J. S. Beall and H. C. Gemmill.

Ministers are R. T. Lung and J. B. Cook, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Debolt, of the Baptist.

Churches are two—Methodist and Baptist. One graded school, R. T. Lung, Principal.

Mollie Lytle, millinery; G. M. Shaffer, hotel; Jacob Collins, wagon maker; B. M. Arnell, sign painter; Croft & Smith, gallery; Geo. Davis, railroad agent.

TIPTON TOWNSHIP.

Under the above name we have to record a brief history of one of the largest, and, we may say, in some respects the best township in Cass County.

The name Tipton was given the township in memory of General John Tipton. Its dense, but fertile forests, covered with an abundant growth of sugar, poplar and walnut, all indicative of a deep, rich soil, were unbroken by the white man until the year 1838. In that year came John D. Forgy and James Cook. They pre-empted the land and built cabins, the first in the township, upon the farm now owned by Joseph Shaft. In a short time, however, becoming dissatisfied with their location, they removed to Logansport.

A little later in the same year, 1838, Lewis Conner and Allen Wilson, sturdy, energetic men, such as would in nowise be discouraged by the beginning Forgy and Cook had made, concluded to try their fortunes in the woods of what was afterward Tipton Township. Conner fixed his home on what is now the Gish farm, while Wilson settled on the farm belonging to Mr. Shaft.

The same year, 1838, "Bill" Vandever, as he was familiarly called, settled on the Henry Puterbaugh farm. He was fond of hunting, to which he gave most of his time, making little attempt at improvements of any kind.

In the Fall of 1839, Col. William Scott settled on what is known as the Leggett farm. The same Fall, Andrew Wilson, who had been a citizen of Miami Township since the year 1833, living upon the Henry M. Edson farm, sold his claim there, and moved into Tipton, locating on the farm where he is still living. He is the only survivor of those who had made a settlement up to that time. A little later in the same year, 1839, William Wilson settled on the Blinn farm; Jacob Richardson, on the farm which still bears the same name; Curtis Fidler, on the farm belonging to Henry Ullery; Archibald McGrue, on the Jacob Humbert farm; and Moses Barnett, on the land owned by the heirs of John Fry. In 1840, came Thompson McGrue, who settled on what is now the Louthain farm; William and Wesley Demos, on the J. W. Miller farm; James Tucker, on the land belonging to Levi Snider; Joseph Snell, on the farm of Samuel Snell; David Ripley, on the E. Roderick farm; Noah Vandever, on what is now the Sharts farm; William Rowan, on what is known at present as the Philips farm; William P. Louthain, on the Leggett tract of land; Lewis Whittaker, on the Garmer farm; John Hahan, on the farm

owned by his widow; and John Larimer, on the farm owned by the widow Hahan.

Those of 1841 were as follows: Samuel and David Puterbaugh, who settled in July of that year, in the eastern part of the township, on the beautiful and well improved farms in the fertile valley of Pipe Creek, where they are still living; Peter C. Berry, on the Finley Reed farm; Vincent and Joseph Louthain, on the farm owned by Mr. Leggett; John Merritt, on the land belonging to William Stauffer; David Whitsell, on the widow Hahan farm; John Ladd, on the farm the present property of George Kesling; I. Harris, on the Peter Kesling farm; and Christian C. Army, on what is now the Marion Young farm.

In 1842, James Mays settled upon the farm where he is now living. Others of the same year were D. K. Smith, who settled on the farm belonging to his heirs; Joseph Kulb, on the farm where he lives; and N. B. Knight, on the George Kesling farm.

Among those who came in 1843, we name Joseph Bennett, the Olivers, Jesse Carr, Moses Bennett, William D. Fields, David Baker and Lane Anderson.

Prominent among those of 1844 and '45, were the following: Charles Flanagan, Henry Wilkinson, Mathias Bechdol, Gilbert Wall, Conrad Minick, Hugh Morgan, Henry P. Berry and William Nelson.

In 1846, William P. Thomas, a man who has manifested much interest in the affairs of the township, settled on the farm which he still owns. Others of the same year were Anthony Hiller, James Lewis, James Louthain, John C. Leffel and John Ullery.

In 1847, came Joseph Howard, Thomas Plummer, and his brother, Elihu Plummer.

After 1847, the population of the township began to increase so rapidly that we shall be content with naming a few who came soon after that time, with some who were in the township, perhaps, at an earlier date; Dudley Madden, who had been a citizen of Clay Township for thirteen years previous; Harrison Wilson, Jesse Hass, Samuel Lowman, Oliver Waite and William Nicholes.

The first religious meeting in the township was in a little cabin on the Andrew Wilson farm, by the Methodists, in 1842. The preacher was Allen Skillman. The following year, 1843, the first church organization was perfected by this denomination at the house of David Baker—Rev. R. Calbert preaching. William Ricketts and John Leach were also early preachers of the same denomination.

The next denomination was the Christians, or Disciples, who held their meetings at William Nelson's about 1845. Mr. Nelson himself did their preaching.

The first church was a hewed log structure built by the United Brethren, in 1852, on the Henry Snell farm. The next house of worship was by the same denomination, soon after, on the Tucker farm, and known as the "Seven-Mile Church." The next church was in Walton, by the Lutherans; the next was by the Methodists, in 1870, and another by the Universalists, a little later. In 1872, the Christians, or Disciples, built, near Lewisburg, a neat, substantial brick church.

The first school in the township was taught by a Mr. Heathener, in the Winter of 1842 and '43, in a cabin on the Allen Wilson farm. The Winter following, 1843 and '44, another school was taught on the Andrew Wilson farm, by L. F. Bowyer. In 1844, the first school house in the township was built on the Allen Wilson farm. Soon after this date, others were built in various parts of the township.

The township was organized May 3, 1840. The first election was held at the cabin of Andrew Wilson soon after the perfecting of said organization. At this election, Thomas McGrue, an esteemed citizen, acted as Inspector, a position he held for many years. The first Justice of the Peace was William Wilson. The first School Trustees were Oliver Waite, William P. Thomas, and William Nicholes.

The first mill in the township was built by Samuel and David Puterbaugh, in the Fall of 1841. This was a saw-mill, with corn-cracker attached. It commenced running in the Winter of 1841 and 1842. We need hardly say it was highly prized by the pioneer who, previous to this, was compelled to go to Logansport for his lumber and grinding.

In 1850, another saw-mill was built on the Costenborder farm, by George Sharts. The year following, 1851, a third saw-mill was built by Elihu Plummer. The first grist-mill was built by Thomas K. Hansberry. The next was by John Costenborder. In 1872, a steam grist-mill was started in Walton by D. P. Cromer. At present there are in the township seven saw, and three grist-mills.

Pipe Creek is the principal water course of the township. Along its entire course are found immense beds of limestone; some having the appearance of marble. Fossils of considerable value are also found near this stream.

In an early day, at what is known as "Pipe Creek Falls," were found extensive dens of rattlesnakes. These, in the Spring of the year, as they came out to sun, were shot by the pioneers, who thought it fine sport.

In 1852, the first Post Office in the township was established, Mr. William P. Thomas acting as Postmaster.

Among casualties we have to note the killing of three Miami squaws by Pi-ash-wa, a Pottawatomie.

At an early date in the history of the township, a few bears were found occasionally within her borders. In the Winter of 1842, one of these animals was killed by William Scott and William Wilson. It is said the former gentleman was so proud of his achievement he carried a *paw* of the bear in his pocket for some time, in order that doubting parties might be convinced.

The first marriage which occurred was that of Calvin Conner to Mary J. Wilson, in 1843.

In the year 1840, a son John was born to Allen and Mary Wilson. This was probably the first birth of a white child in the township.

The first death was Winfield, a son of William Scott, which occurred in 1844. Soon after this the father, William Scott, died. They were both buried in the "Little Deer Creek Cemetery."

Tipton Township, beyond a doubt, possesses a larger acreage of fertile land than any township in Cass County. As is known to all, it is from the soil we draw our wealth. Hence, many of her citizens have been prospered financially and are able to make such improvements as their tastes may dictate. The township in nearly every respect is well-improved. Her churches number, at present, seven, viz.: two Methodist, two United Brethren, one Christian, one Universalist and one Lutheran. Her school houses are —; enrolled school children, —; population, 2,200.

WALLTON.

This flourishing village is situated in the southwestern part of the township, on the line of the P., C. & St. L. R. R. Outside of Logansport, this is one of the largest and most enterprising towns in the county. It was laid out in 1852, by Gilbert W. Wall. Hatahway & Noel laid out an addition soon after. Three additions have since been made at different times by Messrs. Farris, Dollarhide and Davis.

The following is a list of its business men at present: C. T. Hurley, general merchant; Geo. W. Bishop, general merchant; J. Q. Kesling, druggist; John Shaffer, restaurant; W. P. Bell, Postmaster; David Engler, hotel; Surface & Morgan, grocery; D. P. Cromer, grist-mill; Bennett & Shaffer, tile factory; Adam A. Smith, tile factory; Hon. Isaac Baumgarner, planing-mill; Penrose & Reed, blacksmiths; Lee Green, blacksmith; Joseph Beall, wagon maker; D. Studer, carriage maker; Hurd & Curtis, saw-mill; G. W. Campbell, saw-mill; Penrose & Bro., pump factory; William Bishop, undertaker; D. W. Sumption, railroad agent; J. W. Benifee, shoemaker; — Layton, stoves, tinware and hardware; Physicians are J. N. Neff, — Alford and C. P. Dutchess; J. N. Farqueson, attorney at law; Ministers, P. S. Snider, William Peck and Adam Surface; Churches are three, viz.: Methodist, Universalist and Lutheran; School houses two—in one of which is taught a graded school. The town is incorporated, and the following are its officers: O. P. Darling, President; James Davis, Clerk; C. T. Hurley, — Layton, Owen Hurd and Thomas Chappellear, Trustees; William Booher, Justice of the Peace; J. D. Farqueran, Marshal.

Population, between 600 and 800.

THE CASS COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution has been recently organized at Walton, Indiana, with the following

BOARD OF EDUCATION:

Harry G. Wilson, County Superintendent, in special charge of the primary department and penmanship.

The teachers' Scientific and Classical Departments are under the control and personal attention of Supt. H. G. Wilson and Professors J. H. Hays and J. H. Neff.

Mrs. Phosa Wells Layton, instructor in instrumental music.

The branches constituting the teachers' course are those required by the State for the common schools.

The Scientific and Classical Departments are ably conducted by competent instructors.

This school was opened for a course of ten weeks, on the 9th day of April, 1878, with a large number of pupils. With such a fair beginning, its future success appears flattering, and, under its present competent management, it cannot fail to become one of the leading educational institutions in Cass County.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

Previous to the Spring of 1830, the Indian was the sole inhabitant of this township, the deep solitude of which was broken only by the plaintive cry of the deer or some other wild animal, suffering from mortal wounds, inflicted by the deadly arrow of the savage. But a change came. The white man makes his appearance upon the scene. Mr. Shore, acting as scout and Indian trader, but taking no step toward improvements, led the advance at the date above given, 1830.

To apply the axe, however, to begin felling the forest, and to be guiding stars in the march of civilization in Bethlehem Township was reserved for other and nobler spirits.

Naming them, as near as can be learned, in the order of their coming, we have first Mr. John R. Hinton, from Putnam County, of this State, who fixed his abode upon the southeast quarter of Sec. 23, during the Summer of 1830. He was not able to make an entry of his land until October, 1833, the surveys not being run until about that time. The next year, 1831, followed that distinguished citizen, Gen. Richard Crooks, who settled, in part, the farms now owned by Bookwalter and Leffel. Gen. C. had emigrated from Washington County, Pa. He was an energetic, brave man, and a man of more than ordinary intellect. Serving under William Henry Harrison, during the war of 1812, he won the rank of Brigadier General. His abilities and experience, coupled with the privations and hardships while a soldier, combined to create him a fit leader, as he virtually was, in the settlement, organization and development of such a township. For another entire year, perhaps, Gen. Crooks and family and Mr. Hinton and family constituted the aggregate white population of their congressional township. Before the close of 1832, however, they were joined by William Foy and Joel Martin; the former choosing the present site of Mr. Samuel Metzker, and the latter that of Mr. Arthur Leffel.

Early in 1833, John Dalzell, son-in-law of Gen. Crooks, and also, from Washington Co., Pa., settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, John A. Dalzell.

A settlement now actually begun, before the close of 1833, three other fearless men and their families came, willing and anxious to help transform the forest to farms of fertility, viz.: John Eurit, from Lewis County, Va., who laid claim to the farm now belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Abshire; a Mr. Noah Martin, who located on the farm owned, at this time, by Mr. Samuel Williamson, and a gentleman by the name of Bailey, who established himself on the farm now the property of Mr. S. Conkling.

In 1834 came Josiah Skelton on the Bookwalter farm; Jerry Skelton, on the Keider farm; Eli and Peter Demos, on the farms owned by Joseph Penrose and J. M. Buchanan; Josiah Powell, on the farm now owned by Lemuel Powell and John Conn, soon thereafter starting a chair and spinning factory.

In 1835 came Joseph and William Studebaker, Geo. M. Smith, W. Carter and William Steward.

Those of 1836 were Thos. and James McMillan and William Reed.

Among those appearing soon after 1836, and deserving to be enumerated among the early settlers, we present the following, viz.: David Williamson, Reuben Perry, Maj. David H. Conrad, John Furgeson, John Yund, James Kenley, Dr. A. B. and James M. Buchanan—the latter being a son of James Buchanan, who, in 1839, settled on the farm, now the home and estate of James M. Doubtless many other worthy names are omitted, having been overlooked by our informant.

The first religious meeting in this township was probably held at the cabin of Joel Martin, in 1832, under Methodist auspices, by Rev. Samuel Cooper. The Presbyterians were the next denomination to put in an appearance; holding their meetings in a log school house, situated upon the Hinton farm. Their early preachers were John Houston, Robert Erwin, Henry Bacon and James Buchanan, Sr. The Methodist society erected the first church in the township. This occurred, probably, about 1844, and was located on the Joel Martin farm, occupying the lot where stood the first school house. Its name was "Bethlehem Chapel." Soon following this, the Presby-

terians, also, built a church, and next in succession the Baptist denomination.

The first regular school house was built of logs, about the Fall of 1835, on the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24. This was probably the first school house, also, built in Cass County, to the north of Logansport. Nathaniel D. Nichols, an emigrant of very small stature, from the State of Ohio, and now a resident of Miami County, this State, had the honor of teaching the first school in this structure. He was considered in that day a successful teacher, using the rod of reproof as the source of discipline. Scholars from quite a distance attended, even from the town of Rochester. Five only of his pupils are known to survive at this time, viz.: Stephen Eurit, Alfred and James Guy, Robert Dalzell and Mrs. M. A. Irwin. In 1840, this first school house was superseded by a better one, built on the Hinton farm, and still another soon followed, upon the McMillan farm.

This township was organized March 7, 1836. The name "Bethlehem" was suggested for the township, by Mr. Dalzell, in memory of a village or township of that name, in Pennsylvania, his native State. The organization effected, the first election of the township was held at a cabin on the Williamson farm. Mr. John R. Hinton

was chosen first Justice of the Peace. The other township officials, by name, have been forgotten. The first person to engage in milling of any kind was John R. Hinton, who, in 1838, built a mill for sawing lumber. The first marriage celebrated in Bethlehem was that of Jacob R. Hall, to Miss Rachael Martin, in 1834 or '35. The first burial in what is now known as the Presbyterian graveyard was Martha J. Buchanan. In the way of improvements, Bethlehem holds a good rank among the northern townships of the county. Much of her land is in a good state of cultivation, showing the industrious habits of her citizens. Churches, with name and location, will be found correctly given by the township map, on another page of this Atlas. Her school houses are ten; enrolled school children, —.

NEW HAMILTON,

the only village of the township, was laid out in 1853 or '54, by George Allen. Its business men at present are as follows: Jephtha Powell, general merchant; Joseph McCabe, shoe shop; Virgil Powell, blacksmith. Post Office—J. Powell, Postmaster. Physicians are A. M. Buchanan and M. S. Newton.



PERSONAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS OF CASS COUNTY.

GENERAL JOHN TIPTON.

BY T. B. HELM.

Those marked individualisms of character, which strikingly distinguished the career of personages whose nobility is acknowledged by the world of mind, are the features that, now and heretofore, have commanded and fixed the attention of mankind; hence it is, that history only records the pencilings of genius, standing out in bold relief, on the tablets of memory. Eccentricities of talent and character, endowed with a sufficiency of motive power to vitalize those talents and characteristics, never fail to leave behind distinct traces—land-marks—such as will not fail to secure recognition, and be acknowledged by all. A striking illustration in proof of this is afforded in the life of him whose name stands at the head of this article. John Tipton was born in Sevier County, East Tennessee, on the 14th day of August, 1786. His father, Joshua Tipton, was a native of Maryland, and a man possessing great positiveness of character, with keen perceptions and uncommon executive power. These peculiarities induced his early removal from his native State, and settlement in a more western home, where he was a leader in the defense of their frontier against the hostile Indians. In open warfare, the Indians feared his superiority in courage and tact. The consequence was, that a band of Cherokees waylaid and murdered him, on the 18th day of April, 1793.

Left thus early in life, in the midst of a frontier settlement, surrounded by the perils incident thereto, the son, inheriting the sagacity and self-reliance of his father, soon began to develop that positive energy of character which distinguished his after life.

Though young in years at the time of his father's death, he early became the chief support of the family.

In the Fall of 1807, with his mother, two sisters and a half-brother, he removed to Indiana Territory, then just beginning to acquire notoriety. His place of settlement was near Brinley's Ferry, on the Ohio River. One of his first acts was to purchase a homestead for his mother, consisting of fifty acres, which he paid out of his scanty earnings, acquired by chopping and splitting rails, at fifty cents a hundred, in addition to the maintenance of the family, of whom he was now the responsible head. These early experiences laid the foundation of his future success in life. As early as June, 1809, upon the formation of a military company in the vicinity of his home—called the "Yellow Jackets," from the color of their uniforms—he enlisted and became an active member. This company was designed for active service, in case the exigency of the times demanded, and was placed under the command of Captain Spear Spencer. The occasion soon presented itself, and the company was ordered to the frontier, for the protection of the settlements. On the 10th of September, 1811, the company entered upon the campaign, which terminated in the battle of Tippecanoe. While on the march, he was chosen Ensign, and in that position he entered the battle field. Early in the engagement, all his superior officers were killed, and he was promoted to the Captaincy of the company, by General Harrison, when the conflict raged fiercest. Subsequently, he was promoted by regular gradation, under the military regulations of the State, to the rank of Brigadier General.

At the first election under the State Constitution, he was the choice of the people of Harrison County, for Sheriff, and continued in that position, until near the close of his second term. Meantime, he was elected to represent Harrison County in the State Legislature, at the session of 1819-20.

While a member of that body, he was chosen as one of the Committee to select the site for the location of the State capital. The

result of this committee's action made Indianapolis the capital city of Indiana. The selection was made on the 7th day of June, 1820, and confirmed by legislative enactment, approved January 6, 1821.

In August, 1821, he was re-elected to represent his county, having acquired extensive popularity as a discreet and active legislator. At the session following, he was chosen one of the Commissioners, on the part of Indiana, to act with like Commissioners on the part of Illinois, in locating the boundary line between the two States. The work was expeditiously and satisfactorily accomplished the succeeding Summer, and ratified by the Legislatures of the two States, at the session of 1822-3.

He was appointed, in March, 1823, by President Monroe, General Agent for the Pottawatomie and Miami Indians, on the Upper Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers, and immediately removed to Fort Wayne, the seat of the agency. His success in this field was no less marked than in the execution of other trusts before reposed in him. At his instance, the agency was removed from Ft. Wayne to Logansport, in the Spring of 1828, where he continued to discharge the functions of his trust, with fidelity and success.

Anterior to his removal of the agency, under appointment of President J. Q. Adams, in the Fall of 1826, he was chiefly instrumental in securing the important provisions of several treaties with those tribes over which he had jurisdiction, whereby valuable land interests were opened to the public.

At the session of the Legislature in December, 1831, he was elected U. S. Senator from Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Noble. Again, at the session of 1832-3, he was elected for a full term of six years. While there, he was distinguished for his sound judgment and independent action upon all questions involving the interest of his State, or the General Government. His views in reference to the recharter of a United States Bank were strictly opposed to those of Gen. Jackson; favoring, in a most exhaustive speech on that question, the continuance of that institution as the best means of securing a standard currency of uniform value everywhere. He recognized no party in determining the line of duty, always acting from motives of public right; his unbiased judgment controlling the effort.

As a civilian and citizen, he was alike successful in directing and executing, to the extent of his power, whatever purpose his conscience approved or his judgment dictated.

Having determined to make Logansport his home, and moved his family here, he directed his energies toward securing all advantages incident to cultivated society, and the development of natural resources. One of his first steps was to effect the organization of the Eel River Seminary Society; the erection of a suitable building for school purposes; the employment and support of teachers. This was accomplished in the Fall and Winter of 1828-9. For this purpose, also, he contributed largely of his means and influence. In after years, his numerous business cares did not detract from his efforts to secure the permanent prosperity of the schools.

Under his direction, the settlement was supplied with grist and saw-mills, simultaneously with the other enterprises inaugurated by him. In short, he was the instigator of and the motive power that gave form and imparted energy to every enterprise calculated to improve society, and induce progress toward the unfoldment and utilization of all the natural advantages with which Cass County has been so bountifully supplied.

He was the proprietor, also, of four separate additions to the town of Logansport, and was interested with Mr. Carter, in the plan and location of the original plat thereof. During the Summer or Fall of

1838, he was delegated, with the discretionary powers necessary to the successful removal of the disaffected Indians, who, having disposed of their lands, were yet unwilling to remove peacefully to their home beyond the Mississippi. The decisive measures adopted by him permitted no delay. Difficulties, seemingly unsurmountable, were promptly overcome by his superior tact and courage, and the work accomplished with satisfactory dispatch. Mr. Tipton was twice married; the first time, about the year 1818, to Miss — Shields, who died less than two years after their marriage. The second time was in April, 1825, to Matilda, daughter of Capt. Spear Spencer, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. The second Mrs. Tipton died in the Spring of 1839, about the close of her husband's Senatorial career.

The prestige of his name as a civilian and statesman, added to his fame as a military leader, did not completely fill his measure of honor; he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and occupied a distinguished position in the order. He received the first degrees in Pisgah Lodge, No. 5, at Corydon, Indiana, in the year 1817. He was soon after elected Master, and, as such, represented that lodge at the first session of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, at which he was elected Senior Grand Warden, holding that position until 1820, when he became Grand Master. Having served one term, he was re-elected Grand Master in 1828. In 1822, he received the Chapter degrees at Louisville, Kentucky, at the hands of Companion Snow, of Ohio.

He subsequently filled many important positions in the Grand Lodge, and was chiefly instrumental in the institution of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, in 1828, and Logan Chapter, No. 2, in 1837, in both of which he achieved the highest honors.

On the morning of April 5, 1839, after a few hours of unconscious suffering, he died, in the meridian of life, and received the last sad honors of his Masonic brethren, on Sunday, April 7, 1839.

MAJOR DANIEL BELL.

BY T. B. HELM.

Major Bell, as he was familiarly known, was born in Washington County, Pa., on the 7th day of March, 1788. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and, with a view to bettering his own and the condition of his family, moved thence to Bourbon County, Ky., in the Fall after Daniel's birth.

At the date of his settlement, Kentucky was but sparsely settled, adventurous pioneers only being drawn thither by the prosperous advantages offered. The father, in this instance, was not an exception, and was willing to risk the contingencies of Indian warfare, depending upon his own strong arm and trusty rifle to maintain the equality of right.

With the surroundings incident to pioneer life in Kentucky, the early experiences of Major Bell eminently fitted him to become a participant in the progress of settlements in Indiana Territory. With these qualifications, he moved with his father, and settled in Corydon, Ind., in the Spring of 1811.

About this time, there was great excitement growing out of the numerous Indian depredations committed along the line of frontier settlements by the hordes under control of the Shawnee Prophet, whose village was on the north side of the Tippecanoe, a short distance above its mouth. Mutual defense was the order of the hour among the hardy pioneers of this locality. Captain Spencer had raised a company of mounted men to go with the expedition against those Indians. Young Bell at once enlisted, and soon after the expedition started, the Prophet's town being the objective point. At the battle of Tippecanoe, on the 7th of November following, their company—the "Yellow Jackets"—acquitted itself with distinguished honor, more than half the number being killed or wounded. Among the killed was the gallant Captain. Major Bell was unhurt.

After that time, he participated in numerous minor engagements with the Indians, in which he bore himself with the courage characteristic of the true backwoods soldier. After the return of the expedition from Tippecanoe, in the month of December of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Spencer, daughter of the late Captain.

Having resided in the vicinity of Corydon until some time in the year 1824, he removed thence to Putnam County, Ind., remaining there until the early Spring of 1827, when, with his family, he again moved, settling on the north side of the Wabash, within the present boundary of Logansport, landing here on the 27th of March, 1827. Major Bell's cabin was the first ever erected within the limits of our city.

In 1830, having purchased an interest in the Louison Reserve, north of Eel River, he moved to that point, and made an improvement on his land. Five years later, he made a further settlement at Georgetown in this county, being the proprietor of that place. Two years after the death of General Tipton—his brother-in-law—Major Bell returned to Logansport, and took control of the General's domicile, at the request of his children. He remained in charge until 1845, when the Miami Reserve—recently purchased from the Indians—began to be settled. The pre-emption law was then in force, and, following the bent of his inclinations to become a pioneer again, he took a claim, and settled on the border of a prairie in Jackson Township, since known as "Bell's Prairie," in the immediate vicinity of Galveston. On this tract he remained the balance of his life.

For twenty years prior to his death, Major Bell had directed his efforts toward the organization of a society composed of the remaining "Old Settlers," and their immediate descendants. In the course of time, such an association became a necessity, and, accordingly, on the 26th of March, 1870, such a society was formed, and the Major made President for life.

Naturally possessing a strong physical organization, with a fair intellectual development, at the age of more than four score years, his mind was still active, and the fire of his eye remained undimmed.

From that time, however, his strength began to give way; having endured the frosts and snows of eighty-three winters, his mind, also, became impaired, and he was again a child. Thus he passed to his final rest, on the evening of November 7th, 1874, on the sixty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe.

CYRUS TABER.

BY T. B. HELM.

Mr. Taber was born at Tiverton, Newport County, Rhode Island, on the 19th day of January, 1800. When only 3 years old, his father left Tiverton, and settled temporarily in Western New York, subsequently removing thence to the State of Pennsylvania. Having remained under the paternal roof until he had nearly attained his 24th year, he felt that he should thenceforth enter upon life's duties on his own account, and accordingly came westward, settling at Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, then but recently organized.

Before leaving home, however, he had established a course of policy that seems to have been the rule by which he accomplished the great aims of his business life: "*Do one thing at a time, and do that one thing well.*" An incident in his early life made this maxim his talisman. When only 17 or 18 years old, he was temporarily employed by an old Pennsylvania Quaker, named William Salter, to make rails and build fence. One day, while thus engaged, the old gentleman was present, intently watching the movements of Cyrus, in accomplishing his work. Seeing the young man proceed by first splitting a few rails, then laying about a dozen panels of fence-worm, after which he would split another small number of rails and lay them along as before, in like manner proceeding with his work. Finally, the old Quaker, having satisfied his curiosity, spoke thus earnestly to the young laborer: "Friend Cyrus, thee must learn to do one thing at a time, or be a poor man all thy life." Cyrus saw the point, and profited by the suggestion. Afterward, he made rail-splitting the business of one occasion, and fence-building another; never again trying to do both at once. It proved a lesson of great value to him in after life.

When he came to Fort Wayne he had with him about \$400 in money, and before he had any opportunity to secure employment, he was taken sick with the ague, with which he suffered for a whole year. Thus all his money was spent, and he was about thirty dollars in debt. As soon as he was able, he struck out, and went to work, building fences and log cabins for the Indians. Reuben Covert was his companion. The latter drove the oxen and hauled the rails, while Mr. Taber did the cutting and splitting. At the end of one year, he had saved one hundred dollars, and with it, purchased the first eighty acres of land ever owned by him. He was richer then, he said, than ever afterward. He was independent, and willing to work. Afterward he cleared his land, raised corn, and, with the proceeds, purchased an adjoining lot.

In this manner, the first three years of his residence in Allen Co. were devoted to the development of his farming interests, by which experience, also, he demonstrated the fact that he had qualifications for a more profitable investment of his talents. This was not so

much his own discovery as that of his friends. Allen Hamilton, who, seeing that Mr. Taber was well adapted to the branch of trade in which he was himself engaged, invited him to take a share in his business. Thenceforward, he devoted his time and energies to the enlargement of this business interest. In this way, the well-known firm of Hamilton & Taber was permanently established, in the year 1827.

In the following year this firm commenced business in Logansport—then but recently laid out—Mr. Taber taking the immediate charge of this branch. This firm continued thus until 1835, when Philip Pollard was taken into partnership, the firm then taking the name of A. Hamilton & Co. In 1838, this partnership was dissolved, when the firm resumed its original name.

As a firm, Hamilton & Taber ceased business, in 1840, at Logansport. Mr. Taber, however, continued a separate business in Logansport until 1843, when, in June of that year, Wm. Chase took an interest, and the firm was known by the name of Taber & Chase. This firm continued in business until 1848, when Mr. Taber retired from mercantile life forever.

In May, 1829, Mr. Taber was married to Miss Deborah Ann Coles, daughter of Col. Stephen Coles, of Fort Wayne, by whom he had several children; of these, but three are now living—Stephen C., Paul, and Phebe Ann, now the wife of Andrew H. Hamilton, Esq., of Fort Wayne.

After the organization of Cass County, in the Spring of 1829, Mr. Taber, when the County Board met in its first session, was appointed County Treasurer. His term of office expired in January, 1830, when Jordan Vigus was appointed his successor.

Mr. Taber was not an aspirant for office, yet, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he was induced to become a candidate for the State Legislature in 1845, was elected, and made an efficient member. The next year, he was elected to the State Senate, and served as such during the years 1846, '7 and '8, when he was succeeded by George B. Walker.

Politically, Mr. Taber was ranked with the old Whig party, and advocated the claims of Henry Clay for the presidency, and maintained, generally, the principles and measures of that party until 1835, afterward affiliating with the Democratic party.

When the railroad interest began first to be developed, Mr. Taber was one of its most zealous advocates, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other man, are the people of Cass County indebted for the first railroads that passed over her territory. In short, he was in favor of whatever measure was best calculated to develop the true interests of the community. He was a friend to the poor man, and did much to assist those who showed a disposition to help themselves. As such he will be long remembered. Finally, after a lingering illness, on the 13th day of April, 1855, he passed cheerfully and peacefully to the life beyond.

GEORGE W. EWING.

BY T. B. HELM.

Geo. W. Ewing, a son of Alexander and Charlotte (Griffith) Ewing, was born in Monroe, Michigan Territory, about the year 1803, moving thence with his parents to Washington, a frontier town of Western Ohio, since known as Piqua. Here, and at Troy, an adjacent village, the family resided until the Spring of 1822, when they moved to the ancient Miami town of Ke-ki-onga (Fort Wayne, Ind.), at that time the seat of the Indian Agency for the Northwestern tribes.

The inducements thus presented for entering upon a lucrative trade, caused George to take the preliminary steps necessary to qualify himself for that business. This he did, and as early as 1826, we find him engaged in active business at Wa-pe-kon-net-ta, a little farther east, in the State of Ohio, his trade being chiefly with the Shawnees.

From his readiness in acquiring a knowledge of the language of this tribe, he was named by them, "She-wah-no" (speaking Shawnee and Miami). To Wm. G. Ewing, also, they gave the name of "She-wah-no-za" (Shewahno's brother).

In 1827, the firm of W. G. & G. W. Ewing commenced business in Fort Wayne, gradually extending it South and West, until it assumed the most gigantic proportions. The branch established at Logansport commenced in 1828, and continued until 1839, their headquarters being at the northeast corner of Market and Bridge streets.

Mr. Ewing was married on the 10th day of December, 1828, to Miss Harriet Bourie. In 1830, he moved with his family, to Logans-

port, remaining there until 1839, when he settled in Peru, Miami County, Indiana.

After a residence of seven years in that place, he again moved, this time settling in the City of St. Louis, Mo.—his general business headquarters. Here, in January following, Mrs. Ewing died. He, however, remained there until the death of his brother, William G., on the 11th of July, 1854, when, his business interest requiring his presence at Fort Wayne, he made the latter place his home.

During his residence in Cass County, he was elected to represent this district in the State Senate, serving in that position, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, from 1836 to 1839, when he removed, as previously stated, to Miami County.

Mr. Ewing was a fine business man, having, by his skillful management, accumulated an immense fortune, estimated, in round numbers, at \$1,225,000.

Upon his return to Fort Wayne, his multifarious business cares wore heavily upon his nervous system, which eventually gave way, and he died of bilious pneumonia, on the 29th of May, 1866.

WILLIAM G. EWING.

BY T. B. HELM.

William G. Ewing, also a son of Alexander and Charlotte (Griffith) Ewing; the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York.

William G. was born in Monroe, (then) Michigan Territory, about the year 1805. In 1807, the family moved to Piqua, then known as Washington, a frontier town in Western Ohio. At this place, and at Troy—a small village near by—the family remained until the year 1822, and then moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana—the old Miami town of Ke-ki-onga—on the borders of the unpurchased territory south and west. At Fort Wayne, in the course of time, he was gradually inducted into the Indian trade, that point being then the seat of the Indian Agency. It was not, however, until the year 1827, that he and his brother, George W., commenced an independent business on their own account.

In this trade, they accumulated large profits, and eventually established branch houses at Logansport, La Gro and other places in Indiana.

When the Indians had been moved Westward, trading houses were established by this enterprising firm in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and other Western States and Territories, thus realizing an immense fortune. It is said their business extended from Europe to the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Ewing died on the 11th day of October, 1854; his estate being valued at \$750,000, of which his widow received \$200,000.

GEORGE B. WALKER.

BY T. B. HELM.

George B. Walker was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, about one and one-half miles north of the city, on the 1st day of May, 1803. He was the son of Christopher and Patience (Foster) Walker. With his parents, he emigrated to and settled in Ohio, landing at Cincinnati in October, 1809.

George B., after residing in Cincinnati until the year 1818 or '19, left there and went to Piqua, thence to Troy, Ohio, where, with Mr. John McCorkle (brother of the late Mary Hays), he commenced mercantile life. With Mr. McCorkle, he continued in business at that point until 1824, when they transferred their stock in trade to Fort Wayne, moving thither, made that place their home. Subsequently, he and Anthony L. Davis, purchased the entire interest of Mr. McCorkle in the store, and commenced business under the firm name of Walker & Davis. At a still later period, a branch store was sent to Attica, Indiana, and another to Logansport, the firm taking the name of Walker, Carter & Co.—Davis at Fort Wayne, Walker at Attica and Chauncey Carter at Logansport. This firm suspended business in 1832, when Mr. Walker became a member of the firm of Ewing, Walker & Co. Mr. Walker was first married to Miss Lavina Ewing, daughter of Alexander Ewing, of Fort Wayne, and sister of W. G. and G. W. Ewing, on the 14th of December, 1826, and they commenced keeping house, January 1, 1827. By this lady he had one child—Charlotte, the wife of Stephen C. Taber, Esq. Mrs. Walker died in 1835.

Mr. Walker was again married on the 25th of October, 1837, to Miss Rachel Clymer, daughter of Joseph Clymer, Sr., of this county. This lady died, also, in the Fall of 1876, leaving Mr. Walker again a widower. During his residence in this county, Mr. Walker has been

one of our most active business men, and has filled many positions within the gift of the people; always distinguishing himself for unblemished integrity and faithfulness.

He was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the county in 1846-7-8, and served one term as member of the State Senate, in the years 1849, '50 and 1851.

He still resides in the city of Logansport, honored and esteemed by all.

ALLEN HAMILTON.

BY T. B. HELM.

Allen Hamilton was a native of Ireland, born in the county of Tyrone in the year 1798. When about 18 years of age, he was induced, by the glowing description of this country and its institutions, to make it his future home. Accordingly, in July, 1817, having acquired, through his own exertions and the aid of his friends, sufficient means to bring him across the deep, and with a small sum also to maintain him for a short time after his arrival, he set sail for Quebec, whither he arrived in due course of time. His first adversity was the ship fever, which confined him for six weeks. From Quebec he went to Philadelphia, where he obtained a situation as clerk in an iron store, with a salary of \$100 a year and board. With an increase of salary he remained in the same situation until 1820, when he came to Lawrenceburg, Ind., and found a good situation in the Clerk's office of that place, where, also, he began the study of law.

In 1823, he was induced by Capt. Samuel C. Vance to make Fort Wayne his future home. Here he obtained a situation in the Land Office, and pursued at the same time his legal studies. Before prosecuting these studies very far, he abandoned the project and commenced mercantile life, in which he succeeded beyond his expectations.

Subsequently, Mr. Cyrus Taber took an interest in his business, the firm taking the name of Hamilton & Taber.

In the meantime Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Emerine J. Holman, daughter of Hon. Jesse L. Holman, one of his early friends.

In 1824, he was appointed Sheriff for the purpose of organizing Allen County, and was re-elected for a full term. In 1830, he was elected Clerk of Allen County, and held the position seven years.

In 1850, he was a member of the convention which formed our present constitution. In 1857, he visited Europe. Upon his return, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and exerted a good influence in that body.

For some years, also, he was President of the Branch Bank of Indiana, situated at Fort Wayne, and afterward established the well-known banking house of Allen Hamilton & Co.

Mr. Hamilton was one of those noble characters whose very presence exerts a genial influence throughout a community wherever he resided—one of Nature's noblemen, whose honest impulses were manifested in every act of his life. He was a friend to the poor, and kindly disposed to all.

He died as he had lived, possessing the profound respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He departed this life in August, 1864.

DR. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

BY T. B. HELM.

The subject of this sketch was born in LeRoy, Genesee County, New York, on the 5th day of December, 1810, and is said to have been the first white child born in that village. His father's name was Frederick, that of his mother, Mary (Capen) Fitch. Inheriting from his ancestors a well developed physical system, and a vigorous intellect, he was allowed all the educational privileges the locality and vicinity afforded, which, while they were not of the highest order, nevertheless were sufficient to lay the foundation of a career of usefulness.

At an early date, having chosen the medical profession as the channel in which his life voyage was to be made, he commenced study with his father and Dr. Asa Freeman; subsequently completing his course with Dr. Townsend, of Geneva, New York. Soon after his entrance upon the practice of his profession, he came westward and selected Logansport as his future home. With such intention, he settled here on the 4th day of July, 1834, and has been a constant resident ever since.

His professional career has been signally successful; the reputation being awarded him as one of the most skillful surgeons and thorough practitioners in the West. That he was entitled to such

credit, no one has attempted to controvert. Throughout the Upper Wabash Valley, his name and fame are household words.

In 1844, he accepted a Professorship in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill., occupying the chair of "Theory and Practice," during the years 1844, '45, '46 and '47. At the end of the session in this year, he resigned his position. While thus engaged, he maintained his popularity, and enlarged his sphere of usefulness.

Though not naturally a politician, Dr. Fitch, from force of circumstances, was drawn, perhaps not unwillingly, into the arena of politics, where his commanding talent and energy marked him as the people's choice. In 1836, and again in 1839, he was chosen to represent Cass County in the State Legislature.

As a legislator in the State councils, he proved himself equal to the responsibility entrusted to him. Subsequently, at the election in August, 1847, he was chosen to represent this district in the Lower House of Congress, holding that position until 1852. During his membership there, he was active and efficient in the discharge of his duties, earning the reputation of a discreet legislator. His legislative capacity was further tested by an experience in the Senate of the United States, commencing in 1858, and ending with the session of 1860-61.

The honorable distinction acquired in subordinate legislative positions was not dimmed by his senatorial experience. This ended his active political life, but he leaves a record of which posterity need not be ashamed. Although a Democrat in his political affiliation, he esteemed principles above mere partizanship, and was not slow to manifest disapprobation when his party seemed disposed to pursue a course of policy in antagonism with his better judgment. In the triangular contest for the Presidency between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckenridge, he gave his undivided support to the last named gentleman, influenced thereto by a belief that his election would prevent the threatened civil war. Again, when his party rallied to the support of Mr. Greeley, he manifested his dissent by supporting Mr. O'Connor for the Presidency. He opposed, alike, the ultra anti-slavery men of the North and the pro-slavery men of the South; averring that the former gave the pretext for dissatisfaction in the South, while the latter exaggerated the pretext to unreasonably increase the dissatisfaction. He thought both, though antipodes in profession, were seeking the same end—civil war and dissolution of the Union. He appears to have foreseen the war several years before its occurrence, and warned the Southern members of Congress of its consequences to their section, portraying those consequences in one of his speeches in Congress, much as they subsequently occurred.

When the war came, he raised a regiment (the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers) and at their head entered the Federal service. He was soon placed in command of a brigade, with which he participated in the siege and capture of Fort Thompson, at New Madrid. His command likewise composed part of General Palmer's division, which, subsequent to the capture of Fort Thompson, blockaded the Mississippi River, at Ruddle's Point, to prevent re-enforcements and supplies reaching "Island No. 10" from below. Afterward, he was detached with his brigade from General Pope's command to co-operate with Commodores Foote and Davis in the siege of Fort Pillow, and conducted the siege so vigorously as to materially aid in the forced abandonment of the fort by the Confederate troops. The next day after its capture, he descended the river and captured Memphis, holding it some days until the arrival of General Slack of the Forty-seventh Indiana. He then, with his own regiment, embarked for the White River, Ark., where he captured St. Charles and rendered other valuable service. Upon the completion of the campaign, he returned home to enjoy the remainder of his days in peace.

Since the close of the war he has continued to practice his profession, not interfering in political affairs, except to preserve the integrity of his inherent ideas of right, by opposing, with the vigor of his palmier days, whatever he conceives to be wrong, in civil and political affairs alike.

JOSEPH BARRON.

BY T. B. HELM.

Joseph Barron was of French extraction, his ancestors, some two centuries ago, having come over from France and settled near Quebec, Canada, whither the tide of emigration from that quarter was then drifting. About the year 1749, the family moved westward and settled at Malden, in the vicinity of Detroit—the center of an extensive Indian trade, carried on by the French population. Here, in the month of January, 1773, the subject of this sketch was born. From his surroundings in early life, and his natural aptness in the

comprehension of language, in addition to a most retentive memory, it is not remarkable that he early became proficient in his knowledge of the dialect peculiar to the numerous Indian tribes of the locality.

Trading along the route from Detroit to "Old Post Vincennes," he gradually became familiar with the language of the Wabash Indians. Finally, he settled at Vincennes, about the year 1790. Early attracting the attention of the civil and military authorities at the "Post," his services as an interpreter were in frequent demand.

In the year 1798, he was married to Mrs. Barbara Jerceaux, sister of the elder Michael Brouillette, by whom he had one child. Mrs. Barron lived but little more than a year after her marriage, her child dying soon after.

He remained a widower about one year and a half, and was then married to Miss Josephine Gamelin, daughter of Pierre Gamelin, Sr., one of the most prominent citizens of Vincennes. By this marriage he was the father of seven children; five sons and two daughters. Of these, only the two youngest survive—Mary Ann, wife of the late Harvey Heth, an old citizen of this county, now the wife of Anthony F. Smith, Esq., formerly Judge of the City Court of Logansport, and Napoleon B., formerly one of the leading magistrates of this county, and now President of the "Old Settlers' Society," of this county.

Upon the division of the territory northwest of the Ohio, including the State of Indiana, and the appointment of General Harrison as Territorial Governor, Mr. Barron was chosen one of the Governor's official interpreters. As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held by the government authorities, we find his name connected with nearly every important treaty and council with the Indians in the Northwest, from 1803, until 1843, as special interpreter. General Harrison, General Hopkins and other officers, in their reports to the Department at Washington, speak of his qualities as an interpreter, and of the efficient services rendered by him, as unequalled in the accuracy of his knowledge of the language and characteristics of every Indian tribe on the Wabash.

In the month of May, 1810, he was entrusted by Gen. Harrison with the execution of a most hazardous enterprise, that of conveying to the hostile Indians, assembled at the Prophet's Town, on the Upper Wabash, a talk, concerning the policy pursued by them. Having delivered his message, he was brought before the Prophet, who taunted him with being his prisoner, and that he should be immediately put to death, at the same time pointing to an open grave, newly made, saying "there is your grave."

This threat would, no doubt, have been executed, but for the interposition of Tecumseh, who demanded his release, saying: "the flag of truce, borne by him, has always been respected, and shall be now!"

Again, on the 13th of August, of the same year, he officiated as interpreter, at the celebrated council at Vincennes, between General Harrison and Tecumseh, when the latter contradicted the Governor's statements, and, with his warriors present, in violation of the terms of the conference, sprang up, with tomahawks raised, meditating an attack. The cool promptness of the Governor and his guards, however, soon put an end to the movements of the savages.

On a subsequent occasion, when acting under the Governor's instructions, in company with General Walter Wilson, through the treachery of Tecumseh's brother, the Prophet, he and his companion were condemned to die, but were relieved from their perilous situation, by the timely interposition of Tecumseh himself, by whom, also, they were guided out of danger.

In the battle of Tippecanoe, which occurred on the 7th day of November, 1811, he bore a conspicuous part, from the intimate knowledge of the character and movements of the savages. Many other striking incidents of his career might be related, but space will not now permit.

Mr. Barron was above the medium height, of affable manners, and easy address, honored and respected by all, for the strict integrity of his life, and his conduct of public affairs. Although surrounded by numerous opportunities for pecuniary gain, he yielded not to temptation, preferring to eat the bread of his honest toil.

He died on the 12th day of December, 1843, at peace with all the world, having finished the work given him to do. He was buried with military honors.

JOSEPH G. BARRON, CITY CLERK.

BY T. B. HELM.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Napoleon B. Barron, one of the pioneers of Cass County, and, at present, President of "the

Old Settlers' Society" of this county; is also grandson of Joseph Barron, who was one of the official interpreters, under appointment of Gen. Harrison, during his early administration of affairs in Indiana Territory. Mr. Barron was born in the ancient city of Vincennes, Knox County, Ind., on the 25th day of March, 1844. In that city he spent the greater portion of his early life, receiving in the common schools an education which, although not of the high scholastic order, was of a character that has since enabled him to participate successfully in the details of an active business life.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, when but little more than 17 years of age, with the spirit that actuated the movements of young men and old throughout the entire North, he volunteered in the service of his country to do battle for the maintenance of her rights. On the 19th of April, 1861, less than four days after the issue of President Lincoln's proclamation, he enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and continued in service with the regiment until the battle of Antietam, Va., when he was transferred to Battery C, U. S. Artillery. While following the fortunes of this branch of the army, at the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 3d day of May, 1863, he lost his left leg, and, being thus incapacitated for further duty, was honorably discharged from the service on the 10th day of September following. Returning at once to Vincennes, he was employed as a Government Messenger on the railroads of Tennessee and Alabama. He remained on duty in this department during the succeeding years of 1864 and 1865 until the close of the war.

Having thus completed his military career, he removed to Logansport on the 22d of October, 1865, thence to Royal Center, in this county. On the 6th day of February, 1866, he and his father embarked in business. On the 25th day of March, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza A., daughter of John Beckley, one of the oldest settlers in that part of the county.

Having accepted a position as Deputy Auditor with John F. Dodds, Esq., he returned to Logansport Sept. 20, 1872. He continued with Mr. Dodds until the expiration of his official term, achieving great success.

In May, 1875, he was the independent candidate for City Clerk, and was elected, over all opposition, by a good majority. He was re-elected in 1877, the accepted choice of the people, in whose perfect confidence he continues his trust.

HORACE P. BIDDLE.

BY T. B. HELM.

The subject of this sketch was born in the ancient county of Fairfield, in the State of Ohio, in the year 1814. His father was one of the early pioneer settlers in the Marietta Colony, having emigrated there in 1789. It was not, however, until 1802, that he settled in Fairfield County, on Hocking River, about one mile below the town of Logan, where he opened a farm, and continued there to cultivate the soil, which yielded a generous support. On this homestead, Horace was born, and received his first lessons in self dependence, and cultivated his first love for all that is beautiful in nature; laying there the foundation for the honorable achievements of his after life. Here, under the paternal roof, he spent his early years, as a farm hand in the Summer, and a devoted attendant on the district school in the Winter; the former for physical, the latter for intellectual development, succeeding, for the purposes contemplated, satisfactorily in both.

In 1836, when twenty-two years of age, he commenced the study of law, with the late Hocking H. Hunter, of Lancaster, Ohio, upon the recommendation of Hon. Thomas Ewing, then a member of the United States Senate.

With Mr. Hunter, he enjoyed rare opportunities, finding in him a rare friend and an efficient preceptor, who had generally accorded to him all the advantages calculated to facilitate his progress and give strength to his understanding. These excellent opportunities were fully appreciated and carefully utilized; for, in April, 1839, after three years of diligent study, he was admitted to the bar, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Cincinnati. In October of the same year, he permanently located in Logansport, Indiana.

From the time of his settlement in Logansport properly commences his brilliant legal and judicial career. Indeed, prior to that date, he had scarcely begun to take the initiative in professional life. To say, therefore, that his success commenced with his advent into Logansport, is not an over-statement of the facts. The boundaries of a lawyer's practice, in those days, were not circumscribed by county lines, or even circuits; for all of Northern Indiana was an open field,

subject to be occupied by the successful and diligent practitioner. The means of conveyance then did not consist, as now, of a cushioned seat in a palace car, moved by the powerful sinews of the "iron horse," but the saddled charger of Arabian blood, over roads scarcely to be dreamed of in this last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Without possessing any special proclivities for political strife, he was occasionally drawn by the popular current in that direction. His experience in this field is well described by another.

"On the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency in 1844, he advocated his election, and was placed on the electoral ticket. In 1845, he became a candidate for the State Legislature, but was defeated (by an old settler). He was elected President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District in December, 1846, in which office he continued until 1852. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which assembled in 1850. Although the district was against his party, he received a majority of over two hundred votes. In 1852 he was nominated for Congress, but failed to receive the election. He was elected Supreme Judge in 1857, by a large majority, but the Governor (Ashbel P. Willard) refused to commission him, for the reason that no vacancy in the office existed."

After the completion of his judicial term in 1852, he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he acquired a reputation for distinguished success as a barrister.

Again, in 1860, he was elected President Judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit, embracing Cass County, and was re-elected to the same position in 1866, without formidable opposition; completing his second consecutive term in November, 1872.

While occupying the bench, he was especially noted for his learned and impartial adjudication of the questions submitted for his consideration. His decisions were everywhere quoted, and his rulings accepted with little question as to their propriety. As a natural consequence, his popularity was unbounded.

At the election in October, 1874, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, by the largest aggregate vote, and the largest majority ever before received by any candidate, in the history of the State. He still holds that position, enjoying the same high repute for accurate legal discrimination and judicial skill, that characterized his experience in the courts below.

Judge Biddle's fame as Judge and advocate is not the only reflex of his accomplishments. His literary and poetic efforts are not the least of his well-earned acquisitions. At an early age, he began to develop a taste for poetic composition, and some of his juvenile effusions, still preserved, are regarded by some, most capable of judging, as possessing high merit. As early as 1842, he became a contributor to the *Southern Literary Messenger*, a standard literary journal of that date, furnishing many articles of sterling value. His first collection was published in 1850. In 1852, and again in 1858, greatly enlarged and improved editions of his writings were published and met with an extensive sale. An additional volume of poems was published in 1868, and again in 1872 a new edition appeared and was greeted with expressions of popular favor. More recently, other productions of his pen have appeared, among which may be noted the "Musical Scale," a work said to possess evidence of superior skill in the elucidation of his subject. Another bears the title of "A Review of Prof. Tyndal's Lectures on Sound." "Glances at the World," the authorship of which is attributed to him, was another aspirant for popular favor.

All these publications evince a generally comprehensive knowledge of the subject discussed, and great originality of thought in his method of maintaining favorite propositions.

HON. D. D. PRATT, LOGANSPOUT.

Among the many illustrious men of Indiana, none, perhaps, are entitled to more prominence than the name and memory of D. D. Pratt. In the hearts of his fellow citizens, this name will ever be dear, and, for generations to come, his record will be handed down, from parent to child, as the exemplification of what is good, pure and noble; an example worthy of emulation.

Daniel Darwin Pratt was born at Palermo, Maine, October 24, 1813, and died at Logansport, on Sunday, June 17, 1877.

His father was a physician, and the son of David Pratt, a revolutionary soldier, of Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

His mother, Sallie Rodgers Hill, was a remarkable woman, a Baptist of the deepest piety, and early taught her son the principles of Christianity—principles which marked and governed his after life.

While Mr. Pratt was an infant, the family moved to Fenner, Madison County, New York. The venerable old farm house is still

standing, where, over sixty years ago, Dr. Pratt began life. With six children to care for, and only sixty acres of stony ground and a small country practice to depend upon, Dr. Pratt sent three boys to college, and provided handsomely for his four daughters, two of whom were step-children.

Mr. Pratt's early years were years of severe toil, necessitated by the circumstances of his father's family. During his attendance at the district school, he manifested an extraordinary interest in his studies, and exhibited powers of intellect which caused his father to resolve upon an education for his son, by which those powers should be developed. In 1825, he entered the Seminary at Cazenovia, New York, then under the charge of Dr. Porter, and two years later entered the Freshman class of Hamilton College, from which institution he graduated in 1831.

Among the graduates on that occasion were Rev. Dr. Kendrick, now President of Rochester University, John Cochrane and Thomas T. Davis, of New York—both honored Congressmen—and Judge O. S. Williams, of Clinton, N. Y. To Mr. Pratt was awarded the honor of delivering the valedictory address.

He was a natural orator, and as a classical scholar was rarely excelled.

Immediately after graduating he accepted a professorship in Madison University. Among his preserved papers is a scrap—musty and brown with years—signed by half a dozen who were then students, but who have since become eminent Baptist Doctors of Divinity, signifying their entire satisfaction with his labors as a teacher.

With the means accumulated during his term as Professor, he began the study of law, at Cazenovia, N. Y., in the Winter of 1831, and in the following Spring decided to move westward. A family council was held, which resulted in raising \$30 and a silver watch to fit him out for his journey.

After the necessary arrangements had been completed, he took an affectionate leave of his mother, and started on his way. The details of this journey, his trip to Cincinnati, part of which was on foot; the school he taught at Rising Sun, Ind.; his subsequent location in Calvin Fletcher's law office at Indianapolis; his arrival, in 1836, in Logansport, then a mere opening in the wilderness; his early practice as an attorney in Cass County—all these have been so graphically described by himself through the columns of the Logansport *Star*, that a repetition would be superfluous.

His fidelity to duty while in the office of Mr. Fletcher gained the entire confidence of that gentleman, and not him alone, but all who become acquainted with the young student. Mr. Fletcher's business consisted largely in collecting money. In those days there was no postal money-order system; no safe and speedy express transportation, or, in short, any of the facilities which characterize these latter days, and render the shipment of large sums an easy and safe matter; and in view of this fact, it was necessary to transport them by trustworthy individuals. Late in the Fall of 1835, Mr. Fletcher, having collected a sum of \$2,000 for several firms in Cincinnati, entrusted the funds to Mr. Pratt to be delivered to their several owners. He started on horseback over the Lawrenceburg road, with the money stored safely in his saddle-bags. As he was passing the Branch Bank—then recently established—he was stopped by the Cashier, who brought out some bundles of bank-bills, folded up, which he placed in the saddle-bags, at the same time handing him letters addressed to the several banks to which the money was consigned. He startled Mr. Pratt by announcing that the packages contained \$20,000! Surprise, however, was succeeded by a feeling nearly akin to fear, as he thought of the danger and responsibility connected with such a mission; but notwithstanding the danger which *might* arise, he reached his destination safely, and delivered the packages to their several consignees. This incident is only one of many which illustrate his trustworthy character, and the confidence reposed in him.

Once only was he tempted to depart from the path of rectitude; it was on this occasion when, with \$22,000 in his custody, he reached the summit of a hill overlooking the beautiful Ohio, dotted with its rafts and flat-boats bearing their stores of merchandise toward the great southern outlet—the Gulf of Mexico. He had but to sell his horse, and go aboard one of these! The world was before him; he was a young man of twenty-one, and fortune was within his grasp! No telegraphic communication then existed to intercept his flight. There was then no foreign extradition treaty by which he would have been returned to his native land—a felon! We quote from an article prepared by himself, for the *Star*:

"I recall the fact that this thought was a tenant of my mind for a moment, and for a moment only. Bless God, it found no hospitable lodgment there any longer! And what think you, gentle reader, were the associate thoughts that came to my rescue? Away over rivers and mountains a thousand miles distant, in an humble farm house, on a bench, an aged mother reading to her boy from the oracles of God!"

These were the last words ever uttered by Mr. Pratt; at these words his head dropped back on his chair, and his pure spirit winged its flight to its heavenly abode. His daughter, who was writing as he dictated, became alarmed and called assistance; but too late; the action of the heart, excited by the emotion at the memory of his mother, caused his death! And so the Christian principles, so early inculcated by that pious mother, and his tender affection for her, became the guarding angels which saved her son from the commission of a great crime, at a time when the voice of the tempter was strong in his heart.

But to return to his earlier history; his time in Mr. Fletcher's law office was characterized by great industry and rapid progress, and he was soon admitted to practice. The bright promises of his youth were realized. In a few years, the fame of the eloquent young advocate resounded throughout Northern Indiana.

He was one who never courted notoriety. He made himself a necessity in his field of action, and it was often a race between litigants, to see who should reach his office first. At the time of his election to the United States Senate in 1869, he was recognized as the ablest lawyer in Northern Indiana. Of him, the late Hon. W. Z. Stuart frequently remarked "that Mr. Pratt would develop more original views in a case which he had studied, and maintain them with more authorities, than any man he ever knew."

For twenty-five years he was without a rival in Northern Indiana before a jury. Governor Hendricks and Secretary Thompson divided the palm with him in the South and West. His eminent merits were recognized by the public, and in 1847—then a young man of 33—he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated by Charles Cathcart. In 1848, he was one of the Presidential Electors. In 1851–53, he was elected to the Legislature, and became the leader in the House. In 1860, he was Secretary of the National Convention at Chicago—which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency—and attracted great attention by his eloquence and commanding appearance. During the war, Mr. Pratt was a zealous and patriotic advocate of the Union cause. His first-born son fell at Cold Harbor, pierced by the enemy's bullets. To a soldier boy, he was ever generous and open-hearted. When, in 1861, upon three days' notice, Logansport and Cass County sent forth two companies of volunteers, he advanced hundreds of dollars to needy and poor men, who were called away from their families hastily, and without the ability to make provision for their support; requiring no security, and not even demanding the return of the amounts.

In 1863, while engaged in the complications of a law case in Logansport, he received the unanimous nomination of his party—then in the minority—for United States Senator. He was first advised of this fact, through the columns of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and the next day, tried his case before a Justice with characteristic coolness.

In 1868, he was elected to Congress by a handsome majority, and the Legislature in 1869, without solicitation on his part, promoted him to the United States Senate.

It was unfortunate that he entered that body so late in life. He was then 56 years of age, and, with exception of two terms in the State Legislature, sixteen years before, was without public training. The artificial restraints thrown around him in the National Capital disgusted him and interfered with his splendid oratorical powers. Had his race for Congress in 1847 been successful, he would have gained a reputation as one of the most brilliant statesmen who ever sat in the halls of Congress. He was recognized as one of the ablest men of that body during his service in that capacity, and although he made but few speeches, those he delivered were sound, logical and comprehensive.

For six years, he was a member of both the Claim and Pension Committees, and for two years of that time, was Chairman of the Pension Committee. Millions of dollars were allowed or disallowed, on his recommendation. Had dishonesty been a trait of his character, he might, in this position, have added thousands of dollars to his own purse, unsuspected. So conscientious was he, that Wendell Phillips once remarked, "*Pratt is the most absolutely honest man I ever knew.*"

Upon the expiration of his term as Senator, in 1875, at the solicitation of President Grant, he took charge of the Internal Revenue Department, at a time when the war against the whisky ring was beginning. The history of this movement has never been written; a partial account appeared in the *North American Review*, fully justifying Secretary Bristow and Mr. Pratt, but the real history of that warfare is known only to General Bristow.

In 1876, the Republicans urged Mr. Pratt to become the candidate of that party for Governor of the State, but he declined.

He was one of the most cheerful and genial of men, and in his social life, and in all his associations, shed an influence around him, which was like sunshine. It was a pleasure to be in his company. He had a good word for every one, and never descended to gossip. He was patient, mild and forbearing, and never inflicted upon others a recital of his own troubles. He, in common with all mankind, tasted of the bitter waters of affliction. The icy hand of death was laid upon a devoted wife, and two young men, his only sons.

He was twice married—in 1839, to Miss Sophia J. James, of Rising Sun, Indiana, by whom he had four children, only one of whom—a married daughter—now survives.

In 1865, he was again married to Mrs. James D. Warren, who still survives.

In all his family relations and in both marriages he was supremely happy.

Although he never sought literary honors, his talents could not pass unappreciated, and in 1872, Hamilton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

He was frequently solicited to address literary societies, but invariably declined. This was always a source of regret to his friends, as he was recognized as a master of the English language, and his literary contributions demanded attention. In his religious views he was a Unitarian; he believed in God and the future life; his creed was to do right and treat all men with equal consideration. His last act was to dictate the article for the *Star*, to which we have previously alluded.

Just as the church bells rang out their chimes, on that bright June Sabbath morning, calling the world to worship God in mundane temples, his spirit responded to the call, and soared triumphantly away, beyond the confines of earthly bounds, to chant everlasting praises to his Creator, throughout a blissful eternity, in that temple "not made with hands," and to meet the sainted mother, who, twenty-six years previously, had gone to dwell with the Savior she loved; and the throb which caused the death of her son was his deep love for her and the emotion caused by the memory of early precepts inculcated by her, as a guiding star to his future life.

What a blessed reward to that mother have been the noble life and peaceful death of her son; and, that the last act of his life was the memory of her early teachings, should be an incentive to all mothers to be faithful and earnest in the training of their children, knowing that the principles inculcated in early childhood govern the future life for good or evil.

WILLIAM W. HANEY, LOGANSPORT.

BY T. B. HELM.

He is the son of Joseph and Mary Weaver Haney, and was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of December, 1809.

Mr. Haney's parents were not in affluent circumstances, and, as a consequence, were unable to provide him with other educational privileges than such as were attainable in the country school of that period; hence, it may be said with propriety, that he was not an educated man, in the accepted meaning of the term, yet thoroughly skilled in the details of practical business, such as is acquired only by the experience of years and the active observations of well developed common sense.

He began life on a farm, and received there his early parental training. Afterward, life in a hotel, then an under-clerk in a store, gave variety to his early experience.

At the age of 17 years, without money or estate, he left the paternal roof to become the architect of his own fortune. That he succeeded, the sequel fully discloses.

About that time, the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal was being located from Easton to Bristol, and the opportunity presenting itself, he became connected with the engineering corps having that work in charge, and with them took his first lesson in experience, holding that position for about one year. He next engaged in running coal out on the river, for a short season, then becoming bartender and stage agent in R. Latimore's hotel, at Easton, Pa. This experience added one year more to his life discipline, after which he

accepted the superintendency of a division of the canal, and having succeeded in that trust for a twelve-month, coal boating next engrossed his attention during a like period, at the end of which time he was induced to resume the supervision of the Pennsylvania Canal. On this contract he continued two years, and then left to become a contractor for the construction of the Delaware and Raritan canal feeder, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. He immediately took charge of this work—originally let to Moore & Brown—and completed it in less than one year. He was then employed by the Delaware & Raritan Company to take charge of a portion of said feeder, and continued in their employ about one year longer.

Being satisfied with his experience east of the Alleghenies, on the 17th day of March, 1835, he turned his face westward, and taking the river route, by steamer, flatboat and pirogue, landed at Peru, Indiana, then all in the wilderness, on the 4th day of July following. Shortly after his arrival in Peru, he took charge of a number of men engaged in the construction of the W. & E. canal. In connection with that charge, he opened a stone quarry below Peru, for John Cooper, contractor for the Peru dam. The same Fall, he took a contract for the construction of a section of the canal at Lewisburg, and finished it the following year.

Succeeding in this enterprise, he engaged in selling goods at Lewisburg, with Alexander Wilson; also trading with the Indians. Three years later, he purchased Mr. Wilson's interest and continued business alone, trading largely in real estate and canal scrip, with other securities at that point, until the Summer of 1851. On the 15th of July, of that year, he moved to Logansport, where he embarked in general merchandising. In this business, however, he remained but a short time, and then sold out his entire stock. Since that time he has been chiefly engaged in real estate transactions, discounting moneyed obligations, etc.

For several years he served as President of the Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, at Logansport. In all his business transactions, Mr. Haney has shown himself to be a man of uncommon sagacity and discreteness of judgment, of scrupulous integrity, and gentlemanly demeanor.

Mr. Haney was married on the 13th day of December, 1836, to Miss Louisiana Fidler, by whom he had two children—William E., born December 28, 1837, and Maria Emma, born December 31, 1845, the latter of whom died a few years since.

In his social relations, also, Mr. Haney takes a high rank, making the most of life, for the enjoyments consequent upon a long life of diligent toil, to secure a compensation for his loved ones.

HON. CHARLES B. LASSELLE.

BY T. B. HELM.

Hon. Charles B. Lasselle was born at Vincennes, Ind., on the 12th day of October, 1819, descending in a direct line from the old stock of French pioneers who explored and settled the Wabash Valley. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Savigny Sur Orge, in the diocese of Paris, about the year 1680, and settled in Montreal, Canada, where they remained nearly a century afterward. His grandfather, Col. James Lasselle, having been appointed to the Indian Agency, at the Miami village of the Ke-ki-on-ga, adjacent to the present city of Fort Wayne, in the Fall of 1776, immediately moved with his family to that point. At that time they were the only white persons in the village, except a few English and French traders.

Here, on the 25th day of February, 1777, Hyacinth, the son of James, and father of Charles B. Lasselle, was born—the first white child born in that locality, so far as history now discloses.

Mr. Lasselle's mother was born at Vincennes, Ind., in the year 1787. She was the daughter of Major Francis Bosseron, of Revolutionary memory, who afterward distinguished himself in the civil and military transactions of the Lower Wabash.

In 1833, Charles B., with his father and mother, moved from Vincennes to Cass County, settling on the north side of the Wabash, three miles from Logansport; subsequently becoming a resident of the town.

During the Spring and Fall of 1833, he attended school in the old "Seminary," then the only school in the State north of the Wabash. In 1836, he attended the Indiana University at Bloomington, remaining there until 1839. Soon after his return from college, he began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. D. D. Pratt, and was admitted to the bar in the Fall of 1842.

In 1847, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Judicial

Circuit of which Cass County was then a part, and served one term of three years, in which he achieved a fair measure of success.

About the same time, and for a few years before and after his election, he was assistant editor and publisher of the *Logansport Telegraph*, a weekly newspaper, of which his elder brother, Hyacinth Lasselle, Jr., was proprietor. In this connection he evinced great talent, developing a clear and methodical style of composition, at once expressive and attractive. His editorial experience naturally diverted his attention from the strictly literary to a consideration of the political questions of the day, for which he conceived a desire for political preferment. Being a close student, his inclination led him to a careful examination of the working system of the State and National Governments. Thus he became, in a limited sense, a politician, without being especially an aspirant for office.

In 1862, he was elected over Hon. D. D. Pratt, to represent Cass County in the State Legislature, and, two years later, was re-elected to the same position, having served his constituents acceptably during the previous term. In 1868, he was a candidate for Senator from the district composed of the counties of Cass and Fulton. In 1869, and again in 1870 he was re-elected his own successor, the vacancies occasioned by his resignations. This ended his legislative career, and he again devoted his time to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Lasselle, for many years past, has given much time and attention to the history of Cass County, and of the entire Wabash Valley. Indeed his opportunities have been such as to enable him to utilize the large fund of material at his command for these purposes. He has furnished historical sketches for this and other localities in the State, and otherwise contributed extensively to the general history of the county. To him, therefore, great credit is due for the judicious care he has manifested in preserving from oblivion the records of the past.

JOHN McMILLEN.

Mr. McMillen was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1803. At the age of four years, he emigrated with his parents, to Highland County, Ohio. His father's family consisted of fourteen children, and at the age of 16 years, he became the main support of the family. An accident happened to his father, by which he was permanently crippled, and being thus incapacitated for active duty, the management of the farm devolved upon his son John; and manfully did he perform the duty thus placed upon him until 24 years of age. At that age, he determined to seek his fortune in the Great West, and, in the year 1827, left the paternal roof, with all his possessions bound in a pocket handkerchief. He traveled on foot to Delphi, Carroll County, Indiana, where he engaged in building log cabins. He was quite expert in hewing puncheon floors and making clap-boards for roofing.

Husbanding carefully the profits accruing from his labor, he acquired a small capital. On the 13th day of May, 1830, he married Miss Elizabeth Manary, who came to Indiana with her parents, two years previous to his arrival. Her father was proprietor of the greater portion of the land upon which the city of Delphi is now located.

In 1832, Mr. McMillen came with his wife to Cass County, and entered a tract of land in Noble Township, which he occupied about two years. He then sold his farm to James Harper, and purchased another tract situated in Jefferson Township. Out of a dense forest, he cleared and improved nearly two hundred acres, and, through all the privations and hardships of pioneer life, toiled cheerfully, day after day, to gain a competence for his loved ones. His family consisted of six children, three sons and three daughters, and of this number, the only survivors are Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. H. McMillen, and Maria, wife of Mr. G. W. Burrow, of Logansport.

As a farmer, Mr. McMillen was very successful, and, by prudent management, accumulated a large estate. In 1863, he moved to Logansport, and invested largely in real estate, and in these transactions was very fortunate. He died on the 2d day of February, 1876, after a short illness of four days' duration.

He possessed a remarkably vigorous constitution, and, up to the time of his last illness, scarcely knew what it was to be ill.

He was a gentleman of strictly temperate habits, was liberal and kind, and his sudden decease was lamented by a large circle of friends.

His faithful wife still survives, and is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. McMillen.

Mr. McMillen was one who never said to hungry poverty, "Go!" Kindness was one of the prominent characteristics of his nature, and his heart and purse were ever open to the poor and needy. He frequently talked with his family and friends about death, and expressed

the wish that he might be called hence without the pain of a lingering illness. He was a kind husband and an indulgent father, and his memory is revered by many who have cause to bless his charity.

ROBERT McMILLEN, NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

Robert McMillen, son of Thomas and Jane Irwin McMillen, was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 30, 1806. His father, Thomas McMillen, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Jane Irwin, a native of the same county, and soon after his marriage moved West, locating in Ross County, Ohio. In the year 1807, he removed to Highland County, in the same State, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in the pursuit of farming, and remained engaged in that occupation until his death, which occurred in October, 1819.

Four years after the death of his father (August 30, 1823), Robert was apprenticed to a millwright, with the view of learning that trade. He served an apprenticeship of four years, and at the end of that time was pronounced a competent mechanic by his preceptor.

Finding an inviting field awaiting his services, he applied his energies, immediately, to the practice of his chosen avocation, building mills and iron works in Ohio and Kentucky, during the Summer, and constructing cotton gins and presses, during the Winter, in Mississippi and other Southern States. He continued in this occupation until September, 1830, at which time he accompanied his mother and brothers to the Wabash Valley, and, with them, engaged in the arduous undertaking of locating and clearing a farm. They located in this county, where Robert became acquainted with Miss Rosanna Harper, only daughter of James Harper, Esq.; friendship soon ripened into love, and on the 10th day of July, 1834, they were united in the holy ties of matrimony. This marriage was blessed by eleven children, named, respectively, James Harper, Thomas Jefferson, Quincy Adams, Franklin, William Harvey, R. Milton, George, Margaret Jane, Angeline, Cornelia and Emily. Of this number, all save one grew to maturity.

During the dark days of the rebellion, four of his sons—Thomas J., Quincy A., James and William—volunteered their services in defense of their country, and with patriotic valor, bade adieu to their loving parents and friends, for the uncertainties of soldier life. Thomas J. received a severe wound during one of his engagements with the enemy, and Quincy A., after a brave career as a soldier, yielded up his life in the gloomy hospital wards of Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. McMillen is one of the early pioneers of this county, and has been prominently associated with its improvements for nearly half a century. He has always felt a lively interest in the public improvements of the county, and has been especially active in the advancement of her educational interests. He took a prominent part in the founding of the Logansport Female Academy.

He is well known and universally respected throughout the county for his sterling qualities and manly integrity. His political views have ever been in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, since its organization, previous to which time, he acted with the Whig party. He has never aspired to political honors, content to live a quiet life amid the shades of his rural home, undisturbed by political tumults. He was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery during its existence, and used his influence and means for its suppression, believing it to be a national evil; and many poor fugitive slaves will remember him with gratitude for valuable assistance rendered them on their way to liberty and happiness.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of a dutiful son and worthy citizen, we append the following biography of

THOMAS J. McMILLEN.

He was born in Cass County, Ind., where he received his early education, and where he passed the days of his youth and early manhood, until he volunteered his services in defense of the nation's honor during the days of the rebellion. A wound received during a battle with the enemy rendered him incapable of performing further military duty, in consequence of which he was honorably discharged from the service. He then returned home and engaged in the drug business, which he abandoned several years later, and removed to Cincinnati, O. On the 11th day of July, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie B. Moore, daughter of C. Moore, Esq., of Cincinnati, whose untimely death he was called upon to lament two years later, Feb. 12, 1866. He then removed to Idaville, Ind., and engaged in the practice of medicine, and was engaged in that profes-

sion a number of years. On the 6th day of January, 1869, he was a second time united in marriage, Miss Adelia Wickersham becoming his bride. On the 6th day of November, 1875, the community was shocked by intelligence of the sudden death of this worthy citizen. He returned from a funeral and complained of feeling ill. He walked to the table, upon which were two vials, and administered a dose of what he supposed to be the necessary remedy, after which he went to the barn to feed the horses. His agony was increased, and, returning to the house, he discovered, to his horror, that he had taken a violent poison instead of the supposed medicine, which was in the other vial. Antidotes were immediately administered, but without avail, and death ensued in less than half an hour. He was an estimable citizen, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of his neighbors, and his sad and sudden death caused universal grief throughout the community.

JAMES M. JUSTICE, M. D.

BY T. B. HELM.

Dr. Justice was born in Fayette County, Indiana, September 21, 1817. His father, Joseph Justice, a native of Pennsylvania, was one among the first settlers near Connersville, then only an Indian trading post, in that part of Indiana Territory now occupied by Fayette County. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, having been in service during the seven years of its continuance.

The maiden name of the mother of Dr. Justice was Delilah Fuel, a native of Virginia. After her marriage, she came west with her husband, who, having selected a choice tract of land, improved it with great care. He was a painstaking man, active in the development of every interest necessary to the well-being of society.

James M., the subject of this sketch, began life on a farm, and passed there his boyhood days, acquiring the rudiments of his early education in an old log school house, no teacher being employed, except during the Winter season. Until he reached his 20th year, no other or better opportunities were accorded him. At that age, he attended one term at the High School at Connersville, Ind., after which he was prepared to enter upon his professional career. Then, with a fixed purpose in his mind, he entered the office of Dr. Jefferson Helm, of Rush County, Ind., as a student of medicine. While there, he pursued his studies with unremitting energy, until the completion of his course, when he received a license to practice his profession. In order, however, to qualify himself more thoroughly, he subsequently entered the Ohio Medical College, from which institution he graduated, with the highest honors.

He was married in December, 1841, to Miss Z. A. Norris, daughter of the late Capt. Norris, of Kentucky, by whom he had three children—two sons and one daughter, to whom he has given the highest educational privileges.

Dr. Justice first located for the practice of his profession, in Camden, Carroll County, Ind., where he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, for a period of twenty years. Removing thence, he came to Logansport in 1861, where he has since continued to reside, identifying himself fully with all the material interests of the city and county, practicing his profession and at the same time superintending and managing his extensive farming interests.

Aside from his professional and social relations, he has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of the country—local as well as State and National; affiliating, first, with the old Whig, and later the Republican party. He was first elected a member of the City Council of Logansport in 1862, serving, almost successively, nine years, as a member of that body.

In 1864, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Mr. Lincoln a second time for the Presidency. He was District Elector for General Grant, in 1868, ably and thoroughly canvassing the district.

In stature, Dr. Justice is full six feet; of commanding appearance and well developed physique; positive in manner, of active energy and acute sensibility.

COL. T. H. BRINGHURST, LOGANSPORT.

Thomas H. Bringhurst was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1819. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet maker, and served five years, that period being considered necessary in those days for the acquisition of a mechanical art.

In 1840, he emigrated to Alabama; but, in the following year, returned to the North, and located in Dayton, O., where he remained until 1845. In that year, he came to Logansport and built a saw-mill

at the mouth of Eel River, where he engaged in the manufacture of walnut veneer.

In 1846, he enlisted in the First Indiana Regiment, and served one year in the war with Mexico. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he returned to Logansport and resumed his former occupation, in which he remained engaged until the year 1849. In that year, he bought the office of the Logansport *Telegraph* at a cost of \$350, and, with a cash capital of \$30 (which he received from the Government for extra pay as a soldier), established the Logansport *Journal*, which he conducted, as editor and proprietor, until the year 1870, a period of twenty-one years. In the year 1853, he was elected Mayor of the city of Logansport, and served in that capacity three years.

In 1861, he assisted in enlisting the Forty-Sixth Indiana Regiment, and was appointed Major. After a service of eight months in that capacity, he was promoted to the office of Lieutenant Colonel, and, later, to the office of Colonel of his regiment. His regiment figured prominently in the campaigns of the Mississippi River, and in the States of Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. He was mustered out of service, with his regiment, in 1865.

He was appointed Special Agent for the Post Office Department in 1869, and continued in the office until May, 1875, at which time he resigned.

He has been identified with the business interests of this city many years, and in many ways. In 1874, he became identified with the Logansport Manufacturing Company, and is now Vice President of that corporation.

MAJ. S. L. MCFADIN, LOGANSFORT.

Samuel McFadin, the father of the gentleman whose name appears above, was a native of Bedford County, Pa. He moved to Fairfield County, O., where he married Mary Graybill, a native of Washington County, Pa., in the year 1825. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. John Wright, father of John W. and Williamson Wright, of this city. Mr. McFadin and his faithful wife have long slept the sleep which knows no waking. Their son, Samuel L. McFadin, was born in Greenfield Township, Fairfield County, O., Oct. 4, 1826, on the banks of the Hockhocking, and in the vicinity of "Mount Pleasant," or "Standing Stone," as it was called by the Indians—a romantic spot, beautifully described by Emerson Bennett in his story, "The Forest Rose;" a land of rocks and hills, where the laurel, mountain tea and birch bark abound. In April, 1839, he came with his parents to the flowery prairies of Indiana, and settled on a farm a few miles north of Logansport. For a number of years he worked on the farm, and then entered upon an apprenticeship as a carpenter. After acquiring proficiency in that trade, he began to apply his knowledge to practical use, and there are still a number of buildings in this city which attest the excellence of his workmanship—notably Israel Johnson's warehouse and Philip Pollard's residence.

In the year 1846, during the war with Mexico, he enlisted with the Cass County Volunteers, and was elected Corporal of his company, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The record of this company is a brave one, and one of which the survivors are justly proud.

In 1850, he began the study of law with the late Hon. W. Z. Stuart, and in the same year became a candidate for the State Legislature, in opposition to the late Hon. D. D. Pratt, but was defeated in the race.

Two years later, he received the Democratic nomination for Prosecuting Attorney, and at the following election received a handsome majority over his opponent, filling the office faithfully for a term of two years.

In 1856, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served in that capacity four years.

He filled the responsible office of Mayor of the city of Logansport during four terms; was repeatedly chosen to represent his county in the State Legislature, and while serving in that capacity during the session of 1869, was re-elected Mayor of the city of Logansport. He resigned his seat in the Legislature, and returned home to assume the duties of that office.

In 1876, he was elected Clerk of Cass Circuit Court, and is ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court of Cass County.

He became a member of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, F. and A. M., in the year 1849, and is still an active working member of the fraternity.

Throughout his official life he has discharged his duty with commendable fidelity, and has proven himself worthy of the confidence

of his fellow citizens, and competent to fill the offices bestowed upon him.

SAMUEL JACOBS, MAYOR.

The parents of Mr. Jacobs were of German extraction. They were natives of the State of Pennsylvania, where they resided until their death. Their son, who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1821. During his youth, he was engaged in farming with his father, who followed that occupation. He afterward came to the State of Indiana, and for a period of twenty years has been a resident of this State.

In 1856, he wrote and published a volume of 200 pages, entitled "The Seventh Angel," which returned him a handsome compensation for his labors, as it met with very ready sale. While this fact could fail to be flattering to the author, it served, at the same time, to prove the merits of the work. This volume received the highest commendation from George D. Prentice, probably one of the most competent and thorough critics of the country.

For two years he was engaged as editor and publisher of the *Logansport Sun*.

He married Miss Abbie J. Lindley, a native of Ohio, and by this marriage is the father of two children—Clarence L. and Ida May.

As a public speaker, Mr. Jacobs is very popular; producing a sound, logical and comprehensive argument, whenever called upon to address a public assembly; at the same time possessing the faculty of adducing facts and points without a superfluity of words.

In the Spring of 1877, he was the choice of his party for the office of Mayor of the City of Logansport, and was elected over all opposition, by a handsome majority, for a term of two years.

He is a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, and, but for his extreme modesty, might have filled a higher position than he occupies at present.

During his administration of the city government, his impartial dispensation of justice has won the confidence of all classes, and the good will entertained for him by the German residents found expression on Christmas, 1877, in the presentation of a handsome gold headed cane, of which the recipient is justly proud.

MERRIAM, RICE & CO., LOGANSFORT, IND.

Mr. John C. Merriam, the senior partner of the above firm, came from his native town of Brandon, Vt., to Logansport, in August, 1843, being then 24 years old. He accompanied Mr. Henry Martin from Vermont, who opened a store in Logansport after their arrival, in which young Merriam was employed as a clerk until the Spring of 1844. In this year, Mr. Martin started a branch store at Monticello, and placed Mr. Merriam in charge of the establishment.

In 1845, he was married to a lady who was a native of Vermont, but was then residing in Kentucky.

Soon after his marriage, he formed a copartnership with Isaac Reynolds, in Monticello, and they continued together in business until the Spring of 1848. He severed his connection in this with Mr. Reynolds, and returned to Logansport. He then associated with William Chase and George P. Smith, to engage in the mercantile trade in this city, and they bought the stock of goods belonging to the firm of Taber & Chase, becoming their successors in the business.

In 1853, the firm of Pollard & Wilson was dissolved, and Thomas H. Wilson, of that firm, and Mr. Merriam, E. S. Rice and Meredith H. Thomas combined under the name of Wilson, Merriam & Co. In addition to the stock of the old firm of which Mr. Merriam was a member, they bought that of Pollard & Wilson, combining the two as one stock.

Mr. Thomas withdrew from this firm previous to 1857, and in that year, Mr. Wilson also retired, leaving Messrs. Merriam and Rice with the stock. They were then joined by John E. Howes, and the name of the firm became Merriam, Rice & Howes. This partnership continued without change until 1865, when Mr. Rice bought the interest of Mr. Howes. These two gentlemen, Mr. Merriam and Mr. Rice, continued the business until 1872, when Mr. E. L. Metzger became a partner, and the style of the house was altered to Merriam, Rice & Co., which title it still bears.

They are popular and extensive dealers in dry goods and general hardware, and occupy two large salesrooms. The rooms are in the same building, adjoining each other, and are connected by arched openings at front and rear, so that the partners have individual oversight and supervision of both establishments.

ELIHU S. RICE,

of the firm of Merriam, Rice & Co., was born in the town of Pavilion, Genesee County, New York. He came to Logansport in 1839, and began his business experience in 1843, at the age of 16 years, as a clerk in the house of Henry Martin & Co. He remained with them until they closed their business, in 1844.

In 1845, he engaged with Pollard & Wilson, and remained in their employment until the retirement of Col. Pollard in 1852.

In 1853, he joined J. C. Merriam and others, organizing the firm of Wilson, Merriam & Co., as the successors of Pollard & Wilson and of Taber & Chase.

Through all the business changes of the various firms with which they have been connected since 1853, he and Mr. Merriam have been constant associates and partners.

HISTORY OF THE BROWN FAMILY, LOGANSPORT.

Frederick Brown, the father of the gentleman for whom this biography is prepared, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1799. His father, Frederick William Brown, was born in Hamburg, Germany, in the year 1731. When Frederick was 3 years of age, he moved with his parents to St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, where his father died in 1818. His mother, whose maiden name was Dorathy Haues, was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1802, and died at Alexandria, Kentucky, in the year 1834.

On the 5th day of July, 1821, Frederick Brown married his present wife and companion, Miss Mary Strawn, at the homestead of her parents, near Alexandria, Kentucky. In the year 1823, they moved to West Carlisle, Coshocton County, Ohio, where they resided seven years. In the Spring of 1830, they removed to Alexandria, Kentucky. In November, 1865, they came to Logansport, where they still reside. Mary Brown, the wife of Frederick Brown, is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Strawn. She was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1801. When 3 years of age, she moved with her parents to Hamilton County, Ohio, and in 1820, to the homestead purchased by her parents near Alexandria, Kentucky, where her father died in 1834, at the advanced age of 89 years. Two years later, her mother died at the age of 75 years.

John Brown, for whom this biography is written, was born in West Carlisle, Coshocton County, Ohio, on the 13th day of February, 1825. In the Spring of 1830, he removed with his parents to Alexandria, Campbell County, Kentucky, where he resided until the Summer of 1857. He enjoyed a good common school education, and at the age of 17 years, entered his father's general merchandise store as book-keeper and salesman; and in that capacity remained employed seven years. During this period, he married his present wife, on the 3d day of January, 1847. In the Spring of 1850, his father gave him and his younger brother, James, an equal interest with him in his store. The business was then conducted under the firm name of F. Brown & Sons. This relation continued, and the business prospered under the new management until the Spring of 1857, when John withdrew from the firm, and the copartnership ceased so far as he was concerned. During the existence of this firm, he was the general manager and financier of an extensive business carried on by them. His main object in severing this connection was to seek a new and more prosperous location for business. After a tour of investigation to several prominent places West, to which he had been referred, he decided to make Logansport his future home and place of business. He purchased the well known business property on the northwest corner of Market and Third streets, which had been built and occupied by his uncle and cousin several years previous. About the 1st of August, 1857, he brought his family to this city, and one month later a large stock of goods consisting of general merchandise, which he opened first in the three-story stone front building, three doors west of the corner, and about a month later, removed the stock to his own building, which he continued to occupy for a period of more than eighteen years.

In November, 1875, he sold his corner property, and about a month later, removed his stock to the premises now occupied by him, at No. 100 Market street, when he associated with him his son William H. Brown, and since that time the business has been transacted in the firm name of John Brown & Son. They carry a large and complete assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, which they buy and sell exclusively for cash, at the lowest possible living profit.

Mr. Brown has proven himself to be one of the substantial and enterprising merchants of Logansport and has contributed largely

toward its public and private improvements, since he has been identified with it. His success in business may be attributed to the assiduity with which he has always applied his energies to his mercantile pursuits, living strictly within his income, and being prompt in meeting all business obligations.

His wife, Ellen Brown, is the daughter of Jonathan and Susanna Horsfall. She was born in the town of Winters, Yorkshire County, England, on the 10th day of December, 1826. When Ellen was six years of age, her mother, with a family of eight children, left her native place for this country, to join the father, who had preceded them two years, for the purpose of selecting a desirable location for their future home. They sailed from Liverpool on the ship "Jubilee," for New York City, and were eight weeks in making the trip across the ocean. They were met by the father, on their arrival, and, after a sojourn of two months in that city, they removed to a point about twelve miles from Philadelphia, in Montgomery County, Pa., where they resided three years. They then moved westward by wagon, over the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburgh; thence by steamboat to Newport, Ky., which point they reached in the Spring of 1834. Five years later, her father purchased a farm near Alexandria, Ky., where the parents, with the younger portion of the family, moved, and continued to reside, until the death of the father, which occurred in the Fall of 1842, and in the 60th year of his age. The mother died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Clemons, at Alexandria, Ky., on the 19th day of December, 1863, at the advanced age of 77 years. They were both devoted members of the Baptist Church, to which they united themselves when quite young. Ellen, their daughter, experienced a clear change of heart, in her seventeenth year, and became identified with the same church to which her parents belonged. In the year 1856, she united with the M. E. Church of Alexandria, and later, by letter, with the Broadway M. E. Church, of Logansport, in which she has continued to be a faithful and zealous laborer, until the present time.

William H. Brown, the only son and living child of John and Ellen Brown, was born in Alexandria, Ky., May 23, 1850. His time, from eight to twenty years of age, was passed, principally, in the schools of Logansport. During his vacations, he improved his time in his father's store, acquainting himself with the business, and preparing himself for an honorable and useful manhood. While in school, he made rapid advancement in all his studies, and in the store acquired good business habits, and evinced an especial taste for book-keeping.

In the Summer of 1872, when 22 years of age, he accepted the proffered position of Auditor of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railway Company, and, while in their employ, filled the responsible offices of Treasurer and Paymaster, to the entire satisfaction of the company. In the Fall of 1874, he resigned his position on account of impaired health, precipitated by the arduous labors connected with his office. He passed the Winter of 1874 and the Summer of 1875 on the Pacific Coast, with a view of recuperating his health. He returned home about the 1st of August, 1875, and, on the 29th of December, of the same year, he was united in the holy ties of matrimony, with Miss Otie W. Hamilton, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

On the 12th day of January, 1876, he purchased an interest in his father's store, and is now established in business with him, under the firm name of John Brown & Son.

FATHER FRANCIS LAWLER.

The subject of this biography is the Pastor in charge of St. Vincent de Paul Church, the first Catholic society organized in the city. He was born in Ireland in the year 1822, but when he was two years old his father's family emigrated to America and settled at Hogsburg, Franklin County, N. Y. He remained there assisting his father upon the farm until he was 14 years of age. In the year 1836, his father became impressed with the greater chances of success offered in the Western States, and as Kentucky was then being rapidly populated by a tide of emigration flowing to its borders, he removed his family there and located at Frankfort.

Soon after their arrival in their new home, Francis was placed as a pupil in St. Thomas Seminary, located near Beardstown. It was during the three years spent in this institution that he laid the foundation for an education which has since brought him many honors.

At the close of his studies here, he went to St. Mary's College to enter upon the study of the higher branches of science and literature.

After two years spent here, he again returned to St. Thomas, completing his course of study, and graduated with honors in 1844.

He was ordained priest on the 26th of December, 1845, and was at once placed on missionary duty in the State of Kentucky, remaining so employed until 1847. In this year, he accepted the station of instructor in St. Joseph College, and performed the duties so acceptably that at the end of one year his merits as an instructor attracted the attention and favor of the officers of St. Mary's College, and they chose him Vice President of that institution, he being then only 26 years of age. He was continued in this capacity for four years, at which time he had so identified himself with the proper success of the College that he was promoted to the highest honors, and called to the chair of President, filling this position of trust and responsibility until 1856.

At this period in his history, he removed to Indiana and was made an officer of Notre Dame College, the largest Catholic institution of learning in the West, located in St. Joseph County. After two years thus spent, he was recalled to Kentucky to take control of Bishop Carroll's Seminary, but returned again to Indiana in 1859, and was placed over the congregation of La Porte and its missions as Pastor.

In 1870, he was called from La Porte to the city of Logansport to take charge of St. Vincent de Paul Church, which at that time was the only Catholic congregation in the city. Under Father Lawler's administration, and the power and force of his ministry, he has so largely increased the membership that there have grown two other prosperous societies from his charge, a conclusive evidence of the reverence his people repose in him for his ability and teachings, and venerate him for his piety and kindly offices when the hours of trouble and affliction come. His life has been fraught with good works, and the future awaits him with bounteous and abundant rewards.

A. E. TAYLOR, LOGANSPORT.

"Fame looks to the clash of resounding arms, and the smoke and carnage of the battle-field, for its trophies; but true worth is demonstrated by a patient and persistent course of honest industry," and the record of a life well spent, of triumphs over obstacles, and perseverance under difficulties, when imprinted on the pages of history, presents to the youth of rising generations an example worthy of their emulation. In the following sketch we endeavor to give an outline of a remarkable life.

Allen E. Taylor was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., on the 19th day of September, 1817. While quite young, he moved, with his parents, to the State of New York. At a proper age, he was apprenticed to a merchant in Balston Spa, with whom he remained four years. In 1836, he went to Yates County, N. Y., and accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment, at Starkey. He continued in this capacity one year, and at the end of that time he removed to Licking County, Ohio, where he engaged his services as salesman in a store. He remained thus engaged, until the Fall of 1839. At that time, he removed to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he again engaged in mercantile pursuits. Two years later, he removed to New Albany, Ind., and, with a change of location, changed his business. Having a desire to see more of the world than could be seen within the narrow sphere of a clerk's life, he accepted a position as clerk on a steamboat, plying the waters of the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries. From this position he worked his way to the office of Captain, and pursued the life of a river-man, until the Spring of 1846. He then returned to New Albany, and opened a retail grocery. On the 13th day of April, 1848, he was united in the sacred ties of matrimony, with Miss Julia L. Tuley, of Louisville, Ky. Soon after his marriage, he removed with his young bride, to Covington, Ind., and again embarked in the retail grocery enterprise. After a residence of one year in that place, during which time he was very successful in his business, he again changed his location, and removed to Terre Haute, Ind. In the Spring of 1856, he was elected Treasurer of that city, and served one term in that capacity. He continued to do business in Terre Haute, until the year 1860. He then removed to Fulton County, Ind., and opened a general merchandise store in Rochester, at which place he continued to sell goods until 1864. Closing out his establishment there, in that year, he came to Logansport, and since that time, has been one of her honored and respected citizens. Here he engaged in the livery and omnibus business and continued in that line for a period of four years. In 1868, he again embarked in the mercantile enterprise, and for a period of six years, was thus engaged. In the year 1874, he determined to try the part of host, and, accordingly, purchased a half interest in the Murdock Hotel, of Logansport. Becoming dissatisfied with this

mode of life, he disposed of his interest to his partner, Mr. Jones, and again assumed control of the omnibus line, in which business he is now engaged. During his residence in Logansport, his superior qualities have been repeatedly recognized by his fellow citizens, by whom he was elected to the office of Councilman from his ward, and later, to the office of City Treasurer, in which capacity he served two consecutive terms. Throughout a long and checkered life, during which he passed through many vicissitudes, his energy, industry and honesty have been the ruling elements in his character; and these qualities have made themselves apparent to all with whom he has been associated. And now, in the sixty-first year of his age, he is still engaged in active life, in the possession of a vigorous constitution, and enjoying the fullest confidence and respect of all his friends and acquaintances.

JOSEPH B. MESSINGER, CITY TREASURER.

Mr. Messinger was born at Long Island, N. Y., in the year 1835. While he was quite young, his parents removed to the western part of the State, and located in Wayne County, where the subject of this sketch acquired his early education at the district school. His school life was limited to this period, and his education is due to a patient and persistent course of study, out of school hours, and since the close of his school life.

At the age of nineteen years, he determined to seek his fortune on life's highway, and believing the West to be the most inviting field, left his home, with that end in view. He first located in Hillsdale County, Michigan, where he accepted employment with his brother, who was engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills. During the time he was thus employed, he accumulated a capital of several hundred dollars, and with the means thus acquired, embarked in business for himself. He located in Monticello, Indiana, where his business improved rapidly, and yielded handsome returns. In 1861, he came to Logansport, and opened an establishment for the manufacture of fanning-mills and pumps. He conducted this enterprise successfully, and with financial profit, until the year 1873. In that year, his establishment was destroyed by fire. This misfortune, although it crippled him, did not disable him, financially, and he immediately adopted measures for the re-establishment of his business. He again put his factory in operation, and conducted the business, in person, until the year 1875.

During his residence in Logansport, his strict attention to business and probity of character gained the confidence of all; and, in 1875, when his party awarded him the nomination for City Treasurer, the opposition refused to nominate a candidate for the same office. He served faithfully, in this capacity, for a term of two years, and at the expiration of his term, was again nominated, and re-elected without opposition.

This is the only public office he has ever held, and the fact that he was twice elected to such a responsible position, without opposition, is a high testimonial to his integrity and business ability.

C. H. RANDALL, CITY MARSHAL.

Charles H. Randall was born in Dover, N. H., March 24, 1828. He is a son of Charles Randall, a veteran of the war of 1812. His mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Dame, was a native of Lee, N. H., which was also the native city of his father. His parents remained in that city until their decease. Their son, Charles H., was engaged as a farmer boy, until sixteen years of age. He then learned the trade of house-carpenter, and was engaged as journeyman, in that branch of industry, for a period of five or six years. He subsequently removed to Massachusetts, and was engaged as pattern maker in a machine shop, in the city of Boston.

He then experienced a desire to move beyond the boundaries of New England, and see something of the Great West. After an extended tour through a number of Western cities, he located in Logansport, in the year 1865. He accepted a position with Mr. Charles B. Knowlton, in whose employ he remained eight years.

At the end of that time, he accepted employment with the Eel River Railway Company, as inspector of pumps and bridges. In the Spring of 1862, he married Mrs. Augusta J. Thissell, a native of the State of Massachusetts. By this marriage, he is the father of two children—Charles A. and Hattie J. In 1871, Mr. Randall was elected to the City Council, from the First Ward, and was one of the first Councilmen elected from that ward. In 1875, he changed his vocation, and for a period of two years acted as Captain of Police. His faithful discharge of duty in this position led to his election (in May, 1877) to the office of City Marshal, for a term of two years.

Politically, his principles are in accord with the doctrines advocated by the Democratic party. He has never identified himself with any religious denomination, and, being a member of none, contributes toward all with equal liberality.

HAGENBUCK & PARKER, LOGANSFORT.

The gentlemen constituting the above named firm are both what may justly be termed "self-made" men, and to this class we may accord more praise than to any other.

When men of ability, energy and determination embark in an enterprise, with few advantages and many discouragements, and, by their own exertions, succeed in elevating themselves to a first-class position in the commercial scale, the city or town wherein they reside is certainly benefited, and they feel a degree of pride in adding to the wealth of the city which has seen their rise and prosperity.

Such is the case with the gentlemen above named. As young men, with comparatively nothing except their knowledge of the business which they had selected, they opened a small shop, in the year 1871, near the Pan Handle freight depot, where they engaged in the manufacture of bent carriage work and moldings, doing nearly all the work themselves, and economizing in every way to avoid unnecessary expense. Since that time, they have gradually increased their facilities, and have added other branches of industry to their business, increasing the number of their employes. Thus, from a very small beginning, has grown an establishment which stands second to none in the list of Logansport's manufacturing enterprises.

They now own and occupy a large stone building, on the corner of Spear and Berkley streets, filled with the latest and most approved machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, brackets, etc., and for doing all kinds of planing and dressing of lumber. Connected with this, they have an extensive lumber yard, and are prepared to fill any lumber bill, complete, on short notice. They have, also, a large two-story brick wareroom and office building, where, at all times, may be found a complete stock of their manufactured goods. In addition to this, they have erected eleven large, commodious dwelling houses, from which they derive a handsome revenue.

That they have made wonderful progress there is no question, and that they will eventually become one of the leading institutions in this community, their past record is a sufficient guarantee.

JOHN H. PECK.

Among the "self-made" men of Logansport, we may class the gentleman whose biography is herewith presented.

The monument may crumble, the descendants may move to distant regions, and the resting place of honored remains may become a matter of indifference or oblivion; but the story of a life, impressed in print, remains a lasting monument and a frequent reminder of good deeds accomplished in preceding generations, stimulating the youth of other generations to similar good deeds and accomplishments. In the following sketch, we present a brief outline of one who, by his own energy and persistence, has conquered difficulties and gained for himself a competence and the esteem and good will of his fellow citizens.

John H. Peck was born in Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio, on the 19th day of April, 1835. He attended the common school until eleven years of age, and then entered upon an apprenticeship as a cigarmaker. After acquiring proficiency in the trade, he started on a tour, and after working in many different towns and cities throughout the West, finally decided to make Logansport his future home and place of business. With a borrowed capital of \$360.00 he opened a small cigar store in this city, on the 29th day of October, 1860. By economy and close attention to business, he accumulated some means, canceling his obligation to the friend who advanced the money wherewith to open the establishment.

On the 1st day of April, 1858, Mr. Peck and Mrs. Maggie E. Whiteside were united in marriage, at the house of Rev. Dr. Ryder, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Chicago. Two children blessed this union, named respectively Pearl, born May 4, 1869, and Daisy Agnes, born Aug. 19, 1872. On the 30th day of April, 1870, little Pearl died, and loving hands laid her tenderly to rest. Daisy is still living.

In the Spring of 1873, Mr. Peck built the handsome stone front storeroom which he now occupies, at No. 424 Broadway, and which we may justly style the handsomest front in the city. No establishment in the city more fully illustrates the truth of the Scotch proverb

that "mony a mickle makes a muckle," than his. By the faithful and persistent exercise of the virtues of industry and economy, he has been able to add to Logansport one of its handsomest business structures. He sells a superior quality of goods, and by upright dealing with all men has won the public confidence, and enjoys a lucrative trade.

On the 23d day of December, 1873, he became a member of Eel River Lodge, No. 417, I. O. O. F., and on the second Thursday of April, 1874, was elevated to the Royal Purple Degree of Cass Encampment, No. 119, and has passed the chairs of both institutions. He was a charter member of Omega Lodge, No. 108, Knights of Honor, instituted April 30, 1875, and attended the first session of the Grand Lodge of the World, held at Indianapolis, in May, 1875, as Representative from his lodge. This lodge soon after surrendered its charter, and ceased to exist. He was also a charter member of Apollo Lodge, No. 62, Knights of Pythias, instituted June 30, 1875. He was elected First Chancellor Commander of this lodge, and received the Grand Lodge Degree, at Richmond, Ind., on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1876. In all these relations he has sustained the reputation which has characterized him through life—an upright, honest man.

GEORGE P. WASHBURN, LOGANSFORT.

Among the various enterprises which go to make up the prosperity of the city of Logansport, the sewing machine interest is one which deserves notice. This labor-saving invention has become deservedly popular among the people, and its popularity does not diminish with time. Foremost among the requirements of this enterprise is the necessity of an able man to superintend the details and supply the demands of the people. We feel warranted in stating that this requirement is met by the gentleman who presides over the interests of the Singer Sewing Machines in this city.

He was born in Clermont County, O., on the 29th day of August, 1850. During his boyhood and early youth he was engaged on his father's farm; and, until nineteen years of age, remained thus employed.

In the year 1869, he left his home and went to the State of Illinois, where he engaged his services as teacher in a district school. By this means he obtained a sufficient amount to enable him to spend one year in Abingdon Seminary, at Abingdon, Illinois.

At the end of the year, he removed to Indiana and located in the city of Logansport.

In the Fall of 1871, he engaged as agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company in the sale of their machines, and remained in their employ until the 23d day of May, 1877. On that day, he purchased the company's office at this place, and engaged in the business on his own account. On the 25th day of September, 1873, he married Miss Mary F. Fancher, who came with her parents from Ohio to Cass County, when quite young. One child, Roscoe, has blessed this union.

Mr. Washburn is a wide-awake, energetic man, always alive to the interests of his business, and the general prosperity of the city. He controls the sewing machine interest of this city, in a great degree, and sells a machine of acknowledged superiority.

FRANCIS S. MARTIN, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

About the year 1780, Peter Martin, at the age of 18 years, emigrated from Germany to the United States, and first settled in Pennsylvania, near the city of Philadelphia, whence, after a few years, he removed to Somerset County, in the same State, where he married, and settled down to his life-long occupation—farming. Here he lived and reared a family of four children—three sons and one daughter. At the age of 80 years, he was gathered to his father's, leaving his wife to walk the balance of life's journey alone. She survived his death fifteen years, and then departed to join him in "the Summer Land." The names of their children were Jacob, Peter and David. Peter, the third child, was born at the old home, near Berlin, Somerset County, Pa., in the year 1803. He, in common with the other members of the family, was reared a farmer, and received a limited common school education, remaining at home, assisting in the farm labors, until he attained his majority. After becoming of age, he still continued on the old place, and, in fact, never left the old people, but remained with them until their death, taking care of them, and having charge of the farm, until the year 1849. At the age of 25, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Long, of the same town.

In the year 1848, the desire to secure homes and lands for his children prompted him to emigrate to a new country, where land could be purchased cheaply. He came to Indiana, and located some wild lands in Washington Township, Cass County, about eight miles southeast of Logansport; and, in the following year, removed his family to their new home in the wilderness. The family, which consisted of himself, wife, five sons and three daughters, were all strong, robust and healthy; and, with brave hearts and willing hands, they all took hold of the pioneer work of felling trees, logging, and clearing off their new lands. Peter and his family, by dint of hard labor and persistent effort, managed to live through all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and became one of the "solid" farmers of Cass County, and, as his children grew to maturity, was enabled to assist each one to a farm of their own. He was known and recognized among his many friends and acquaintances as a man of unblemished reputation and integrity. Both himself and wife were members of the German Reformed Church until they came to Cass County. They then united with the Presbyterian Church. It was largely due to his aid and influence that the Union Church of Washington Township was erected. He was a quiet, unostentatious man, who attended strictly to his own business. His wife died in the year 1863, at the age of 58 years. Peter Martin died in the year 1872, at the age of 69 years. Of the children, Simon is married, has a family, and owns and occupies a farm near the old homestead. Jesse is also married, and has a family of seven sons and one daughter, and owns and occupies a large farm near the old homestead. Herman is married, and has a farm adjoining the homestead. Katie died several years ago. Caroline is married to John Martin, Esq., and owns the homestead. Matilda is married, and lives about three miles from the old home.

Francis S., the eldest child, was born at the homestead of his grandfather, in Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of October, 1830. He, in common with his brothers and sisters, assisted in clearing up the new farm in Cass County, attending the common schools of the day (such as they were) until he became of age, after which he worked, at alternate times for five years, as a carpenter. At 23 years of age, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Carrie Sine, daughter of Jacob Sine, Esq., of Washington Township. This acquaintance ripened into courtship and marriage. The marriage ceremony was performed on the 29th day of November, 1855.

They at once began keeping house, and clearing up the farm upon which they now reside. He began on eighty acres of wild land, the gift of his father, and to that he has added, by purchase, eighty acres more, so that his home-farm now consists of 160 acres—the larger portion being cleared and improved, and is known as one of the finest farms in Cass County. He also owns other farms in Washington Township, to the amount of 240 acres. His occupation, thus far in life, has been strictly farming. He has never engaged in speculation, or uncertain projects. He has a beautiful farm, with convenient and comfortable barns, and out-buildings, for stock and grain.

Mr. Frank Martin (as he is known) is esteemed one of the solid men of Cass County, respected by his acquaintances and loved by his friends and relatives. A man of irreproachable character; a sympathizing friend; a tried husband and indulgent father. His family consists of his excellent wife and an interesting group of ten children—three sons and seven daughters; all bright, healthy and intelligent, and all living at home with their parents, in one happy family. The names of the children are as follows: Charles H., Mary H., Herman E., Rebecca A., George W., Harriet M., Ella V., Lucy D., Carrie V. M. and Elsie J.

It is with much pleasure that we present our readers with a view of the residence and property of this pioneer family, and this brief sketch of their history, as a monument to their memory, and a tribute of respect to their character and worth.

STEPHEN EURIT, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Eurit is the son of John Eurit, who was born in the State of Virginia, where he married Miss Mary A. Martin, a native of the same State. In the year 1828, he moved to Indiana, bringing his wife and four children with him. The children were Stephen, William, Joel and Susan. They located in Park County, where they remained until the year 1833. In that year, they removed to Cass County. Pleased with their location, they decided to make this their future home, and accordingly remained here, until the date of their decease.

Mrs. Eurit died in the year 1853. Her husband survived her seventeen years, when, in the year 1870, he, too, was called away

beyond the cares of earth. Six children were added to the family, after their arrival in Indiana—Nancy, Maria, Catharine, Decatur, Isaiah W. and Rachel. Of this number, Nancy and Catharine are deceased.

Stephen, the elder of this family, was born in Lewis County, Virginia, in the year 1821. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in the ordinary routine of farm life, and alternate attendance at the district school. He has been a citizen of this State, since the 7th year of his age, having removed here with his parents, in the year 1828. On the 19th day of June, 1847, he married Miss Ellen Jane Dalzell. Her father, John Dalzell, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, when 20 years of age, located in Washington County, where he married Miss Lucy Crooks, a daughter of Gen. Richard Crooks, who figured prominently in the war of 1812.

They subsequently removed to Ohio, and remained in that State five years at the end of which time, they removed to Cass County, Ind., where they remained until their death, leaving seven children to mourn their decease.

Their daughter, Ellen, as previously stated, became the wife of Mr. Eurit, and, through the years which have followed her marriage with him has been his constant companion and helpmeet. Eight children have blessed their union, three of whom have passed beyond the tender love and care of their parents, to the embrace of the Tender Shepherd above. Those living are Martha, Mary A., Sarah F., Ida M., and Charles M., and the names of those deceased are William, Lucy E. and Alice.

Mr. Eurit and his estimable wife have been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church for a period of thirty-five years. They were among the earliest members of the church in Cass County.

Mr. Eurit is one of the substantial citizens of Cass County; reared to farm life, he has always followed that occupation. He is universally recognized as a gentleman of integrity and sterling qualities. He is the possessor of more than 200 acres valuable land in this county, the greater portion of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. He does not rank as a politician, but is a cordial supporter of the doctrines of the Republican party.

By honest toil and frugality, he has accumulated a goodly portion of this world's goods, and by careful attention to the science of agriculture, has become one of the most successful farmers of Cass County.

JOHN COSTENBORDER, TIPTON TOWNSHIP.

About the year 1808, George Costenborder emigrated from Germany to the United States and located in the State of Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming and weaving. He married Miss Elizabeth Stout, a native of Berks County, Penn., in the year 1821. Soon after his marriage, he removed to Lebanon County, Penn., where he remained until 1833. In that year, he removed to Greene Co., O. From thence he removed to Champaign County, O., in the year 1848. He remained there several years, and then removed to Indiana, locating in Wabash County; ten years later, he came to Cass County, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the year 1869. He was 78 years of age at the time of his decease, and lived to see his children all happily married, and settled in life. His wife died in the year 1866, at the age of 68 years. They were the parents of four children, named respectively—John, Mary, Daniel and Joseph.

John was born in Lebanon, Penn., on the 20th day of October, 1822. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited, as he was compelled to labor on the farm, for the support of the family.

When 21 years of age, he went to Dayton, O., where he spent two years, learning the carpenter trade. After acquiring a good knowledge of the art, he went to work for himself, and followed the trade several years. In consequence of an accident, by which his finger was severed from his hand, in a planing machine, he abandoned that trade and purchased a mill, in Dayton, and remained engaged in that enterprise several years, with financial success.

On the 6th day of May, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Derrickson, in the city of Dayton, Ohio. In the year 1855, he sold his mill property and removed to El Dorado, Preble County, Ohio, where he purchased an interest in a steam grist-mill, and, at the end of the year, again sold out, and removed to Indiana. After prospecting in several localities, he finally purchased land on the section where he now resides—about nine miles east of Logansport. The property, at that time, consisted of a saw-mill and a log house. Beyond this, scarcely any improvements had been made.

He immediately moved his family to the farm, and began making improvements; and by the year 1864, he had completed and put in operation a fine flouring-mill, which has been a source of profit to himself and a great convenience to the residents of that locality. He is the father of nine children, named respectively Marcellus, Elvira, Nathaniel, Ellena, William F., Sarah E., Angeline, Mary E. and Albert. Of this number, four are deceased—Marcellus, Ellena, Angeline and Albert.

Elvira married Mr. Samuel Helvie, and is now living in this county. Nathaniel is married, and resides in Cass County. William F., Sarah E. and Mary E., are still at home with their parents.

Mr. Costenborder is a man of great energy and industry; believing idleness a crime, he has devoted all his life to active, manual labor, and, while this principle has been valuable as a precept to his children, it has redounded to his own financial advantage. He is a man of decided opinion and great strength of character; self-reliant, open and fearless in the expression of what he believes to be the right; a warm friend, and a zealous partizan. His political views are in conformity with the principles of the Republican party. He united with the Christian Church many years ago, and of that society he and his estimable wife are still active and consistent members. We present in this volume a fine view of the farm, residence and mill of Mr. C., accompanied with portraits of himself and wife.

JOHN WILLIAMS, MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

The gentleman whose name appears above, was born in Bethlehem, Clark County, Ohio, on the 17th day of October, 1817. At the age of 14 years, he came with his parents to Cass County, Ind., and located in the township where he now resides. He remained with his parents until 21 years of age, when he married Miss Sarah A. Patton, on the 29th day of November, 1838, and began farming on his own account. In this branch of industry he has been very successful, and has been engaged therein many years. His married life has been blessed by nine children, named as follows: Elizabeth, now married to Mr. Allen W. Boyer, of Tipton Township; Nathaniel R., deceased; Nancy A., married to John M. Hoover, Esq.; Sarah J., deceased; Stephen C., now living near the home farm; Addis L., on home farm; and Peter C., now living near Waverly, Ind.; Harriet C. and Jessie B., living at home.

Mr. Williams engaged in the retail boot and shoe trade in Logansport, and remained in that branch of business several years with financial profit, but finding commercial pursuits unsuited to his taste, he disposed of his stock and resumed farming. He then accepted a contract for grading a portion of the Wabash Railway, and performed his part in forming the great chain uniting the East and the West.

He is now in the 61st year of his age, but his vigorous constitution has not been greatly impaired by years; and in spirit, he is still young. He is the possessor of 320 acres of valuable land in this county, the larger portion of which is finely improved and cultivated. He now resides in the town of Waverly, having retired from active business.

ARNET SHIELDS, NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

Joshua Shields, the father of the gentleman for whom this biography is prepared, was born in Knox County, Tenn. He grew to manhood in that county, and married Miss Rhoda Tipton, a native of the same county and State, and, we may add here, a sister of Gen. John Tipton, who, the citizens of Cass County are aware, was the agent appointed by Government for the Miami and Pottawatomie Indians, and stationed at Logansport, and who so bravely distinguished himself at the battle of Tippecanoe.

Joshua Shields, in the year 1808, when Indiana was an almost unbroken wilderness, and when the savage Indian was yet master of the forests, resolved to take leave of his native place and found a home there, where nothing but danger awaited the daring adventurer. He crossed the Ohio River in the above mentioned year, with his faithful wife and little son, and in a short time settled in Harrison County, where he made his home for a period of twenty-one years. By this time (1829), that section of the State was becoming rapidly settled, and the Indians were becoming more peaceful. Mr. Shields decided to push farther north, and as a result of that move became one of the earliest pioneers of Cass County. He was with Gen. Harrison when he defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe, and in this engagement received a severe wound in his arm from a musket ball.

He returned home from the field of battle to the more quiet and congenial pursuits of farming, at which he continued until his death, which occurred January 22, 1852. His faithful wife was not living

to mourn his loss, she having died on the 7th day of July, 1837. Previous to her demise, she selected a spot of ground where she requested them to bury her, and expressed the wish that they would make that place their burial ground. It is scarcely necessary to add that the wish of the living mother has been complied with so far as possible. Five children were born to this departed couple; their names are John T., Nancy, Thomas, Arnet and Jane, and of this number only Arnet lives, to cherish their memory as only a son and brother can. It is he for whom we record these few remembrances of kind and affectionate parents and the brothers and sisters of his childhood; and of him we will speak more directly hereafter.

He was born in Harrison County, Ind., January 28, 1816. In that year Indiana became a State, and true to his nativity, he has ever since remained one of her faithful citizens. In the 21st year of his age, he married Miss Jane Irvin, a native of the "Hoosier State," born December 10, 1818. They were united in the holy bonds on the 11th day of November, 1837, and lived happily together until May 3, 1872, when death entered the family circle, and the beloved wife and mother was taken from their midst. She left to mourn her decease nine children, whose names are as follows: John T., Rhoda, Joshua, Matilda T., Robert, Isabelle, Rebecca, Edwin and George W. Of this number three are deceased: Rhoda, Joshua and Edwin. George W. and Isabelle remain at home with their father. The remaining children are married and happily situated in life. John T. and Joshua both gave their services in support of the Union during the late war. The former enlisted in the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; the latter enlisted in the Seventy-third Indiana, and yielded his life on the field of battle, at Stone River, a sacrifice to his country, about two months after joining his regiment.

Mr. Arnet Shields is truly one of the veteran pioneers of Cass County. He has seen the county, year by year, gradually progress from its infancy to its present estate. He is one who has "put his shoulder to the wheel," and the dense forests have passed away, and waving fields of grain succeeded them.

He lives on the Pleasant Grove road, about one and three-quarters miles from the city of Logansport. A view of the old homestead, together with portraits of himself and wife, will be seen in this volume. Mr. Shields is now 62 years of age, in the enjoyment of a vigorous constitution, and can, at this time, follow the plow from early morn until night, with apparently as little inconvenience as in his younger days. He was a Whig during the existence of that good old party, and the organization of the Republican party he has been constantly identified with it.

ISRAEL WATTS, NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the son of John Watts, who was born in Virginia in the year 1775. When quite young, John moved with his parents to Butler County, Ohio. They subsequently removed to Wayne County, Indiana, where they remained until the year 1830. In that year they came to Cass County, and resided here until their death.

John Watts and Miss Rhoda Sutton were married in Butler County, Ohio, about the year 1797. In 1830, he came to Cass County and purchased the farm upon which his son, William P., now resides. He was among the earliest settlers of his township, and at the time of his arrival, little effort had been made to improve the land. He erected a temporary home, in which he resided six weeks during which time, he built a very comfortable log house. He lived an honorable and useful life, and died in the year 1844, lamented by all his neighbors. His wife died in the year 1823, and of a large family of children, only three survive; they are Israel, William P. and Rhoda, the latter living in Dakota Territory.

Israel Watts was born in Wayne County, Indiana, May 31, 1814. In 1830, he came with his parents to Cass County, and has been one of her esteemed citizens ever since. He attended the district school, where he acquired a good ordinary education; and out of school hours, improved his time by working on his father's farm, acquainting himself with the details of that useful occupation. Throughout his life, he has been engaged in this pursuit, and by careful attention and prudent management, has accumulated a good portion of this world's goods.

He married Miss Sarah Dawson in the year 1834, and by his marriage is the father of seven children, named as follows: Martha, John H., William D., Rhoda, Joseph J., Isaac N. and Lavina J. Of this number, three are deceased, viz.: Martha, Joseph J., and Lavina J. His wife died on the 10th day of May, 1856. He was

again married to Miss Elizabeth Hitchens, who died on the 20th day of October, 1863. Two children (Bertram and Mabel) blessed this union—the latter deceased.

On the 14th day of June, 1864, he was a third time united in marriage—Miss Maria Sizer becoming his bride. His third wife is the daughter of John and Mary Sizer, who emigrated from Virginia to Cass County in 1830, and were among the early settlers of this county. By this marriage, Mr. Watts is the father of four children, all living. Their names are Andrew M., Sonora D., Clarence A. and Mary Philippine.

For a period of forty-eight years, he has been identified with the interests of Cass County, and, in his declining years, enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Although 64 years of age, he enjoys a vigorous constitution, and we wish him many added years of usefulness among his family and friends, ere he shall be called to "that bourne from which no traveler ever returns."

JAMES A. LEWIS, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This gentleman is of southern ancestry. His grandfather, Isaiah Lewis, was a native of North Carolina, whence he removed to the State of Kentucky, at a very early day in the history of that State. He was engaged in Indian trading, and remained, thus employed, for a number of years. His son, Peter Lewis, was the father of the gentleman for whom this biography is prepared. Peter removed from Kentucky and settled in Lawrence County, Illinois, where he accepted the contract of carrying the U. S. mail on horseback, from Vincennes to St. Louis.

James A. Lewis was born in Lawrence County, Ill., November 16, 1820. Before he reached the age of 1 year, he was left an orphan by the death of his father. His mother subsequently married Mr. John Buchanan.

After the death of his father, James was taken by his grandfather, with whom he removed to Vigo County, Ind. He remained with his grandfather, superintending the farm for him, until the death of the latter in 1836.

After his grandfather's death, James continued to operate the farm for his grandmother, until the year 1840. In that year, he married Miss Jeannette C. Tritt, who was born in West Virginia, on the 11th day of April, 1822, and moved with her parents to a point near Terre Haute, Ind., where she continued to reside until her marriage with Mr. Lewis.

One year after the date of his marriage, Mr. Lewis moved with his wife to Miami County, Ind., and located in a very wild and uncultivated region. He located his home in Pipe Creek Township, at a time when but few settlers had ventured so far. He remained there two years, when he crossed the line to Cass County, and entered land in Tipton Township, at \$1.25 per acre. In the year 1865, he sold out, and moved to Vermilion Co., Ill.

Nine years later, he returned to Cass County. He decided to make this location permanent, and immediately took measures for the improvement of his farm. Since that time, he has been prominently connected with the interests of his township and the county in general. His excellent wife still lives, to share his lot in life with him, and cheer him in his daily toil.

They are the parents of four children, named respectively William R., Nancy M., Sarah R. and Alice A.

Mr. Lewis is a wide-awake, energetic farmer, and his tastefully arranged home, and well-cultivated fields, are convincing proofs of this fact.

JOHN HOOVER, ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Hoover, the father of the gentleman for whom this biography is prepared, was a native of North Carolina, from which State he removed to Preble County, O., where he married Miss Catharine Knutt, a native of that county. He lived the life of a farmer, and trained his children to follow that occupation.

His son, John, was born in Preble County, O., on the 18th day November, 1808. He remained at home until 21 years of age, when he married Miss Rachel Maudlin, a native of Preble County, who, at that time, was residing with her parents, in Wayne County, Ind. Five months after his marriage, he moved with his young wife to Cass County and purchased eighty acres of wild, uncultivated land. This was the first sale of land recorded in this county.

In a region very sparsely settled, he began life as a pioneer farmer in the "Hóosier State." Soon a little cabin was erected, which, for many years, was his home. By unremitting toil and careful manage-

ment, he accumulated some means, which he applied to increasing his possessions in real estate, until he became the proprietor of nearly 800 acres of valuable land.

Ten children were born to him during his residence in this county. Their names are Martha, born May 12, 1833; Mary J., June 12, 1836; Noah B., August 21, 1838; Sarah E., Oct. 6, 1840; John M., Jan. 3, 1843; Leah C., Dec. 26, 1844; Maria H., July 30, 1847; Riley C., Aug. 21, 1849; George W., June 7, 1852, and Emma T., Feb. 22, 1858. Of this number all are now living, except Martha and George W.

As a member of the Christian Church, he lived a consistent life, which closed on the 30th day of October, 1872. A residence of forty-two years in this county served to endear him to all his neighbors, and his death was lamented by a large circle of friends. The railroad station near which he resided was named Hoover's Station, in honor of him.

His wife still survives him, and, for one of her advanced years, enjoys a remarkable degree of health.

Of a family of ten children, only two remain at home, they are Emma and Riley C.—the latter married and operating the farm.

DANIEL FOGLESONG, HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

George Fogleson, the father of the gentleman whose name appears above, was born in the State of Maryland, in the year 1801. When 5 years of age, he moved with his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he married Miss Mary Overlesse, a native of Kentucky. One year after their marriage, they removed to Rush County, Indiana, where they remained fourteen years. They afterward removed to Cass County, where they remained until their death. Their children were: Abraham, Daniel, Levi, John, Lydia, George, Mary J., Sarah A., Rebecca, Amanda and Leonard. Of this number, Abraham, Levi, Lydia, Mary J., Amanda and Leonard are deceased. Daniel, the second son, learned the art of farming in childhood, and has been engaged in that occupation throughout his life. In 1844, he married Miss Sarah J. Remley, who remained his constant companion, until the year 1873, when she was removed from the embrace of her earthly friend to the better life above. She left surviving her, a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: Mary C., John P., Mahuldah J., Sydney A., Sarah J., Martha A. and Daniel S.

On the 29th day of September, 1874, Mr. Foglesong was a second time united in marriage, Miss Sarah J. Growl becoming his bride. Two children, Harvey and Flora, have been added to the family since this second marriage. Mr. Foglesong is pleasantly located on Section 2, Harrison Township, where he owns and operates a fine farm. He is industrious and honest, and is universally recognized as a worthy citizen; and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens found a forcible expression in his election to the office of County Commissioner, which position he occupied one term. He is an adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, and has always supported that ticket. He is one among those who entered this county at a time when but little effort had been made to disturb the original possessors of the soil, the savage and the wild beast. He has witnessed its growth year by year, and, as he bore his part in its early struggle against the hardships incident to a new country, he also shares and enjoys the prosperity by which this county has been characterized in later years. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for a period of thirty-six years, during which time he has ever been a zealous supporter of the good cause.

SAMUEL GRABLE, BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

Jonathan Grable, the father of the gentleman whose name appears above, was a native of Washington County, Penn. He was married in that county, and from thence removed to Summit County, Ohio, where he resided until his decease. He was the father of ten children, all of whom are now deceased, save four—Samuel, John, Abraham and Benjamin—who now reside in this county. His son Samuel was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1801. He improved his opportunities for acquiring an education in his younger days by regular attendance at the district school, employing his time during the Summer by assisting his father on the farm. He remained with his parents until 23 years of age, at which time he married Miss Hannah Conrad, a native of Summit County, Ohio, in January, 1824. He continued to reside in that county until the year 1845. In that year, he came, with his wife and children, to Cass County. Three months after his arrival, he purchased the site of his present home, which then consisted of forty acres of land. To his original

purchase he has added, from time to time, and now possesses 320 acres of valuable land. He is the father of nine children, named as follows: David, Catharine, Bucyrus, Jonathan, Salome, Phoebe Ann, John H., Mary F. and Samuel Mac, all of whom are now living in this county, except John H., who lost his life in the service of his country, during the late civil war, at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

Mr. Grable is a staunch Republican, and was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay during his canvass for the Presidency.

During a long and useful life, he has been an energetic worker; and in his declining years, although he has retired from active labor, he still takes daily exercise in the woods, hunting such game as may be found.

On the 6th day of October, 1876, he was called upon to part with the faithful wife, who, through many years, had been his constant companion and help-mate. He is a survivor of the pioneer community of this country, and, during his residence here, has proven himself worthy of the confidence and esteem reposed in him by all who know him.

DAVID H. CONRAD, BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

David H. Conrad was born in Washington County, Penn., May 9, 1800. His parents, John and Hannah Conrad, were natives of the same county, and resided there until the date of their decease. They were the parents of nine children, named respectively Henry, William, John, Catharine, David H., Daniel, Hannah, Phoebe and Joshua; the latter died at the age of two years.

David remained with his parents until 23 years of age. In October, 1823, he married Miss Mary Custer, a native of Washington County, Penn. Seven children crowned the happiness of this marriage. Their names were Ella, Andrew, Samuel, Hannah, Stephen, George, John H. and Mary A.

Andrew died on the desert, beyond Salt Lake City, on his way to California. Henry died in infancy.

In October, 1845, Mr. Conrad met with a sad bereavement in the death of his wife. Four years later (November 14, 1849), he married Mrs. Catharine Garver, daughter of Peter Onslott, Esq., a citizen of Miami County, Indiana. One daughter, Mariah, has been added to the family since this union. During his residence in Washington County, Penn., Mr. Conrad was engaged in purchasing cattle, and driving them overland to the Eastern markets. This enterprise proved to be a financial advantage to him, and he continued to follow it until the year 1840, at which time he came to this county, and located on the farm where he now resides.

Although possessed of only a common school education, he has gained much by travel and experience. This, aided by his natural keen perception, makes him the possessor of a rich store of knowledge.

He was a member of the military company which escorted the Marquis de Lafayette into the city of Washington on the occasion of his visit to America.

He also witnessed the funeral obsequies of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, in the city of Baltimore. He was greatly impressed by the occasion, and pronounces it one of the memorable events of his life.

It was also his privilege to witness the laying of the first stone for the first railroad in the United States, near the city of Baltimore. To Gen. Carroll (last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence) was awarded the honor of placing the stone in position. The occasion was attended with much ceremony, and pertinent addresses were made by prominent citizens of Baltimore and other cities. Cheer after cheer arose from the assembled multitude, in view of this foundation for the great railroad system, which now spans the continent from sea to sea, and which has so materially aided the development of the boundless resources of our country. Mr. Conrad accompanied the first excursion over this road. The route was from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of ten miles. Every car was crowded to its utmost capacity; but the motive power was not the mighty agent, steam, which now propels our railway coaches from city to city with almost lightning speed, but was furnished by horses attached to the cars. It was a new experience, a new mode of travel, and the crudity of the affair was overlooked, or unknown by those who participated therein; for to them it heralded a new era in the economy of the country.

To Mr. Conrad was awarded the honor of commanding a battalion of "Jackson Reserve" volunteers, who escorted Gen. Jackson through Washington County, Penn., while en route from home, after the expiration of his second Presidential term. He was commissioned by

Gov. Wolfe of Pennsylvania, to act as Major of the battalion in Washington County, and in that capacity, acted for a term of seven years. He was an ardent admirer and supporter of Gen. Jackson, and has always supported the principles advocated by him.

He is one of Cass County's early pioneers, and for many years has been permanently associated with its interests. He is a liberal, benevolent man, and a good neighbor, and, in his declining years, enjoys the love and confidence of all who know him.

WILLIAM JAMESON, HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Jameson was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 13, 1817. His father John Jamison, was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Amy Tilton, a native of the same county, and from thence removed to Wayne County, Ohio, where he remained until 1852. In that year he came with his family to Cass County, where he purchased a farm, upon which he and wife resided until their death. Their son William received his early education in his native State, Ohio, and in that State took his first lessons in the science of agriculture. He learned to follow the plow at a very early age, and throughout his life has been constantly engaged in the occupation followed by his father, the ever honorable pursuit of farming. On the 31st day of October, 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ewry, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1820. She subsequently removed with her parents to Richland County, Ohio, where her marriage with Mr. Jamison took place.

In the year 1852, Mr. Jamison came, with his wife and children, to Cass County and located upon the farm where he now resides. Eight children have blessed their married life; their names are John, Thomas, Elmer, Milton, Jane, Martin, Alice and Harry. Of this number three are deceased—John, Elmer and Milton. During the war of the rebellion, John and Thomas responded to their country's call for volunteers, and served nobly until the close of the war. The former entered Ann Arbor College, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, after his return from the war, but died before the end of the course, with his life work unfinished. The surviving children are all married, except Harry, who remains at home to assist his father in the performance of his farm duties and lighten his burden in his declining years.

At the age of 60 years we find Mr. Jamison in the full possession of all his faculties, and in the enjoyment of a vigorous constitution.

He has never been prominent in the political arena, but is a quiet supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, and has supported that branch of the body politic, ever since.

He is an honest and industrious farmer, and his long residence in this county has secured him many friends.

He owns and operates a fine farm, located on Section 25, Harrison Township, with the latest improved implements for the successful prosecution of his lifelong occupation. We are pleased to present our readers with a view of his residence, in this volume.

BENJAMIN PORTER, CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

Benjamin Porter, the son of Robert and Margaret Porter, was born in Bath County, Va., on the 15th day of November, 1812. He is the fifth child in a family of twelve. In the Fall of 1815, his father emigrated with his family to Fayette County, Ind., where he rented a farm, which he conducted for five years. He then moved to Rush County, Ind., and entered eighty acres of land, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in June, 1845.

Benjamin resided with his parents until 13 years of age. At that time he went to reside with his aunt in Warren County, Ohio. He remained there four years and then returned to his home in Rush County, Ind. In the Spring of 1831, he removed to Cass County, and purchased the farm upon which he now resides. The process of clearing then began, and through all the privations and hardships of pioneer life he kept a brave heart, and with untiring energy toiled on day after day, often working late into the night in his efforts to make a clearing and found a home. He built a hewed log house, which was then a matter of pride to himself and the neighbors, as it was the best house in the neighborhood, and far superior to the ordinary pioneer dwelling. Surrounded by the Indians, who were generally peaceable, he began life as a pioneer farmer. Five years after his arrival (February, 1836), he was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa Justice. This union was blessed by eight children, named as follows: Nancy, born December 27, 1836; Rosanna, January 16,

1839; Alpheus, June 7, 1842; Celista, November 1, 1844; Samantha C., August 19, 1847; Washington, June 5, 1852; J. Franklin, September 19, 1855, and Margaret Alice, January 12, 1860—all of whom have grown to maturity.

During the existence of the Whig party, Mr. Porter acted and voted with them, and upon the organization of the Republican party he adopted that code of principles, and has since acted with that party. He has been an active member and zealous supporter of the Christian Church since 1840; and his estimable wife has been a member of that denomination for a still longer period, having united with the church previous to her marriage.

Mr. Porter is pleasantly located on the farm in Clinton Township where he first settled, and which he cleared by his own labors. His farm is well improved and cultivated, and is one of the finest in this county.

With the exception of one daughter, who is married and living in Minnesota, he is still blessed with the society of all his children, forming an almost unbroken family circle. Long may he live to enjoy his well-earned reputation, and the fruits of the labors of his long and industrious life—an example worthy of imitation.

CAPT. JOHN SHAFER, CLINTON TOWNSHIP, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 13, 1833, to Peter and Catherine Shafer, farmers. In 1836, when the subject of this sketch was but 3 years of age, Peter, with his family, removed to Auglaize County, same State, where he continued his former pursuit of farming, in which business young John was early trained, under the watchful care of his father, until 1841, when his father was removed by death, leaving John, at the early age of 8 years, without the care and counsel of father. John continued to render what assistance he could at that early age upon the farm until 1858, when he bid farewell to home, mother and friends, to seek a home farther west, locating in Cass County, Ind. Here, also, he continued the pursuit of agriculture until the Fall of 1861, when the drum and fife (whose music is still familiar to his ear) was heard throughout the North, calling the friends of the Federal Union to organize and rally in her defense.

The loyal sons of Indiana responded nobly to that call, and early took steps to that music for the Union, among whom John Shafer was found upon the muster roll of Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, that served in the Western army under Gen. Grant, during his campaign on the Mississippi; and after nearly three years of active service, his regiment (the Forty-sixth) re-enlisted at New Orleans and immediately embarked across the Gulf of Mexico and landed on Texas soil, where his regiment remained three months, after which time they re-embarked for New Orleans, where they joined that memorable Red River expedition, under Gen. N. P. Banks, where his regiment, in common with that part of the Federal army, suffered extreme hardships and endurance. At the battle of Mansfield, he (Shafer), with many others, was taken prisoner and confined at Fort Tyler, Texas, where he remained 414 days, during which time the prisoners' daily rations consisted of one pint of corn meal or about the same amount of parched whole corn alternately, with no other shelter than an excavation in the earth and no other covering but the broad canopy of heaven. That prison embraced about four acres of land, inclosed by a stockade, and contained, at that time, about 4,000 prisoners. Mr. Shafer, in common with all Union soldiers who were so unfortunate as to become prisoners of war to the rebels, suffered severely from exposure, from cold, from hunger and from sickness, and relates thrilling narratives of escape from prison, of laborious efforts to reach the Federal lines and of the great kindness received at the hands of their only friends in that country—the negroes—who not only cared for and fed them to the extent of their limited means, but never, in a single instance, betrayed a Union soldier.

Mr. Shafer suffered from sickness while in prison and hospital to such an extent that his unusually strong constitution became visibly impaired; and while yet in hospital, in the Summer of 1865—the war being over and the stars and stripes once more peacefully floating in all the States of the American Union, the prisoners all set at liberty—John Shafer joined his regiment at Louisville, Ky., where he found a Captain's commission awaiting him, having been, from time to time, promoted from the ranks to the rank of Captain.

In due time, his regiment was mustered out of the military service, and Capt. Shafer, once more a private citizen, returned to Clinton Township, Cass Co., Ind., and engaged again in the peaceful and honorable occupation of farming.

Capt. Shafer married the widowed daughter of John and Ann Myers, Mrs. Mary Kinsey, January 25, 1866, and settled upon the farm of 186 acres, where he now resides, adding improvements which, to-day, constitutes it one of the pleasantest homes in Cass County, Ind. (a view of which may be seen in this historic work), surrounded by an interesting young family of four children by his marriage, together with a son of his wife by her former husband, all of whom were born in the following named order: Lee W. Kinsey, born March 29, 1858; Anna C. Shafer, born April 18, 1867; Alice M., born June 17, 1869; Eva L., born June 6, 1872, and John Q., born Sept. 27, 1874.

Capt. John Shafer is now 45 years of age, and, with the exception of the visible effects of exposure and endurance in army life, is remarkably well preserved, and enjoys a happy home and family, as well as the esteem and confidence of his fellow men.

May he live the full allotted time to man—"three score years and ten"—and enjoy the respect due a faithful soldier and an honorable citizen.

R. E. DEAN, MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

R. E. Dean was born in Monroe County, Michigan, on the 5th day of June, 1833. His parents emigrated to that county from Ontario County, New York, in the year 1832, and were among the early pioneers of that State (then a Territory). The subject of our sketch remained with his parents until nearly 17 years of age, at which time he determined to seek his fortune on life's highway. He engaged his services to a farmer, and, by this means, obtained the necessary funds to assist him in his travels. He came to Indiana, and located, temporarily, in Carroll County, where he married Miss Rosila L. Hulce, on the 13th day of October, 1853. This union was blessed by three children, named respectively William W., K. Robert and Harriet A., all of whom are still living at home. Soon after his marriage, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he remained until 1865. In that year, he returned to Indiana, and located in Cass County. He purchased the farm he now occupies, and improved it by the erection of a new and commodious residence, with a fine barn and convenient out-buildings, making it one of the finest farms in the county. In addition to this, he owns another farm one mile south of his home. He is a gentleman well known and universally respected throughout the county. Politically he is a supporter of the Democratic party, though he has never figured as a politician and is not a bigoted partisan.

He is an active member of the Masonic Fraternity; is thoroughly conversant with the details of the science of agriculture, and, by close attention thereto, has earned the reputation of being one of the most successful farmers of Cass County. By patient toil and economy, he has accumulated a competence in worldly effects and enjoys the prosperity acquired by years of industry.

ABRAHAM HYRE, MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

The subject of this sketch was born in Madison Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, on the 20th day of March, 1821, and is the ninth child in a family of twelve. His father was a native of South Carolina, whence he removed to Ohio, and was among the early settlers of Montgomery County.

At the age of 15, Abraham entered upon an apprenticeship in the carpenter's trade, and was thus engaged for a period of three years. At the end of that time, being considered a competent mechanic, he launched his bark on the sea of life, determined to make his own way. He worked at his trade, in connection with some milling operations, for a period of ten years. In August, 1846, he married Miss Annie Garver, whose untimely death he was called to lament, in January, 1847. This union was blessed by one child, Annie, who is now the wife of Charles H. Granger, Esq., of Sullivan County, Indiana.

Two years after the death of his wife, Mr. Hyre was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Emerick. By this marriage he is the father of eleven children, named respectively William, Mary, Silas M., Saul, Sarah, John A., Lydia E., Martha J., Harriet S., Minnie E. and Joseph. Of this number, five are deceased, as follows: William Mary, Lydia E., Martha J. and Joseph. Saul is still living at home; the remaining children are married and happily settled in life.

Mr. Hyre is one of the early settlers of Cass County, and has been associated with its interests many years. He has added several tracts of land to his original purchase, from time to time, and is now the proprietor of 240 acres of valuable land in this county, the larger portion of which is finely improved and cultivated.

He is a member of the German Baptist Church. Independent in politics, he votes from principle, unbiased by party prejudices.

H. M. VOORHIS, MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

This gentleman was born in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, January 1, 1816. He learned the carpenter's trade, and, at the age of 19, left home in company with his brother, to make his living at that trade. He worked in Piqua, Ohio, one year, and from that place went to Lockland, Ohio, where he continued to work at his trade.

On the 1st day of January, 1838, he married Miss Louisa A. Bennett. Fourteen children blessed this union, and of this number nine grew to maturity. Their names are: Mary F., married to Nathan Gallahan, Esq., and now residing in Miami Township; A. Lyman, living in the State of Kansas; Manleus N., living in Florida; Percinia R., married to E. S. Brewington, Esq., of Logansport; Albinus H., living at home; Laura A., married to M. A. Neff, Esq., of Peru, Ind.; Wilson H., living at home, and Edward W., also at home. Leonidas L., William F., Benton S., Maria L. and Charles are deceased. Olive M. is still living at home. In June, 1848, Mr. Voorhis moved his family to the farm which he now occupies. He is the proprietor of 160 acres of finely improved land, and has added to the beauty of his farm by the erection of a fine residence and convenient outbuildings. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he has lived a consistent life, and is honored and respected by all who know him. He is a staunch supporter of the principles adopted and advocated by the Republican party. During the late civil war, three of his sons served in the Union army until peace was finally restored between the hostile sections, when they returned to their home and resumed their farm duties.

Mr. Voorhis is a commendable example of what may be accomplished by perseverance and prudent management. He is now one of the wealthiest farmers of Cass County, and his success is due alone to his untiring energy and persistent labor.

W. C. GALLAHAN, MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Gallahan was born in Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, on the 30th day of June, 1830. At the age of 9 years, he moved with his parents to Miami County, Ohio. His father died the following year, and thus at the tender age of 10 years, he was left to rely in a great measure upon his own resources, and from that time until he was 23 years of age, he was the main support of the family. The responsibility thus placed upon him qualified him for the duties of later years; but the advantages of school education, so essential in the formation of the youthful character, were almost strangers to him. He improved the limited opportunities which he enjoyed, however, and thereby laid a good foundation for an education which, aided by travel and experience, has developed into a fund of practical knowledge.

On the 25th day of November, 1852, he married Miss Martha J. Arnout. Seven children blessed this union, and of this number six are still living, as follows: May R., Mary Elizabeth, John E., Schuyler C., Dickey C. and Jesse G. Mr. Gallahan is one of the early settlers of Cass County, and, since the year 1838, has been identified with its interests. He has confined his attention to the pursuit of farming, and in that vocation has been very successful. He is a supporter of the Democratic party, but has never been an active politician.

As a member of the Christian Church, he has led a consistent life, and is well known as an upright, honest man.

SIMON WOLF, DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Wolf, the father of Simon Wolf, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 10th day of October, 1807, and came with his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, in the same year. He acquired his early education in that locality, and remained with his father until his marriage. In September, 1829, he married Miss Barbara Izor, a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania. She was born on the 25th day of May, 1809, and is now living near Camden, Carroll County, Indiana.

In 1836, Jacob Wolf moved from Ohio, and settled in Carroll County, Indiana. He there entered 160 acres of land, which he cleared, and upon that tract he continued to reside until his decease. His son Simon was born on the 4th day of July, 1830. On the 25th day of July, 1854, he married Miss Mary A. Wagner, who came with her parents, John and Jane Wagner, from Perry County, Pennsylvania, to Carroll County, Indiana, in the year 1852. They located upon a farm in that county, where the father died on the 15th day of June, 1856.

Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Wolf removed with his young wife, to Cass County, and located upon the farm where he now resides. He is the father of twelve children, eight of whom are still living, named as follows: Josephine F., born November 22, 1856; Caroline B., born June 8, 1859; Jennie M., born September 5, 1860; Edward C., born April 18, 1862; Frank L., born March 12, 1867; Victoria L., born August 16, 1872; Flora M., born February 26, 1875; and Amy P., born March 29, 1877. Those deceased are Charles S., Mary F., William A. and Dora M.

Mr. Wolf is one of the early settlers of Cass County, and has performed his part in elevating it from its former wild state to its present advanced condition. In public improvements, he is ever ready to lend a helping hand, and where donations are required for the furtherance of such improvements, he is never less generous than his neighbors.

He is Secretary of the Banner Grange, in Deer Creek Township. Honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow man, he has won the highest regard of all with whom he has been associated.



DATE	CIRCUIT J
1829	Bethuel F.
1830	John R. F.
1831	"
1832	"
1833	Gust. A. E.
1834	"
1835	"
1836	Samuel C.
1837	Chas. W. F.
1838	"
1839	"
1840	John W.
1841	"
1842	"
1843	"
1844	"
1845	"
1846	"
1847	Horace P.
1848	"
1849	"
1850	"
1851	"
1852	Robert H.
1853	John U. P.
1854	"
1855	John M. V.
1856	"
1857	"
1858	"
1859	"
1860	"
1861	Horace P.
1862	"
1863	"
1864	"
1865	"
1866	"
1867	"
1868	"
1869	"
1870	"
1871	"
1872	"
1873	Dudley H.
1874	"
1875	"
1876	"
1877	"
1878	"

DATE	LOGANSPC PRESIDENT TR
1865	D. D. Pratt
1866	"
1867	"
1868	J. J. Puter
1869	"
1870	"
1871	"
1872	D. W. Toml
1873	"
1874	William Dol
1875	W. H. Bring
1876	"
1877	"
1878	"

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